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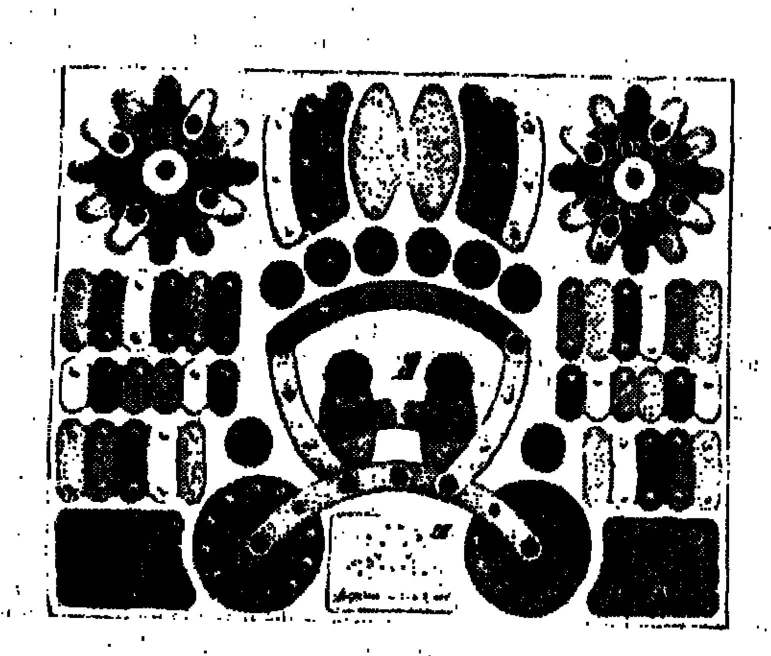
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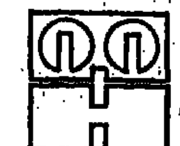


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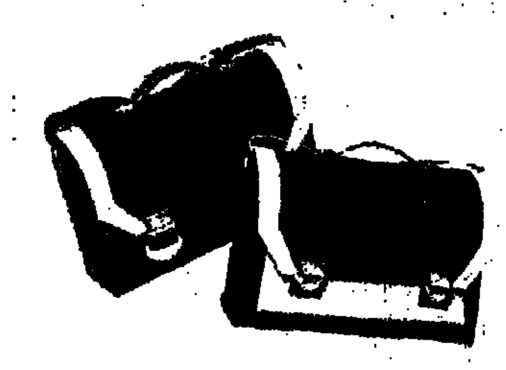
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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 3 September 1978
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Bonn pushing for Sea Law progress

Bonn's delegation to New York for the seventh session of the UN Law of the Sea conference is intent on progress. The sixth session was adjourned in June after six weeks of tough negotiations in Geneva.

In New York the main issue will be seabed mining and the dispute over seabed deposits of copper, cobalt, nickel and manganese.

Law of the Sea conference is an innocuous name for what is a clash over control of shipping and economic exploitation of the seas influenced by international political and economic interests.

It is a mammoth conference attended by 154 countries and has been going on since 1973. The most controversial issue is how to reach legal, organisational and fundamental agreement on the exploitation of newly-discovered seabed mineral deposits.

The developing countries want an international seabed authority with monopoly powers to keep a close check on quantities mined and prices paid.

The industrialised countries, alone in possessing the technological know-how to conduct deep-sea mining, are intent on freedom of access to seabed resources.

They are willing to accept an international seabed authority, but only if individual corporations and countries are also entitled to mine coveted manganese nodules.

Bonn, too, insists on coexistence of the seabed authority on the one hand and mining by private companies and individual countries on the other.

The seventh conference session ought, Bonn feels, to reach a clear agreement on what is termed parallel access to seabed resources. Closer agreement is felt to be possible.

The advantage of a parallel arrangement, as Bonn sees it, is that competition in seabed mining would benefit the consumer.

Yet even if a compromise on this issue takes shape in New York, protracted talks on other thorny problems seem inevitable. Whatever happens, a ninth session next year will be needed.

Years will elapse before a new Law of the Sea convention is ratified, so countries interested in seabed mining are drafting interim arrangements of their own.

The aim is to ensure legal and investment safeguards for industry so that technological development can continue and investment capital be raised for this costly new source of raw materials.

In the United States, Congress has already passed a Deep-Sea Mining Bill. The Senate is still considering alternative proposals, but a Bill could be law by the end of the year.

By then Bonn and other industrialised countries intend to have followed suit with national arrangements of their own.

Parliamentary parties in Bonn are all working on a draft, and both the Foreign Ministry and Bundestag members specialising in the Law of the Sea have an open line to Washington on the issue.

Their aim is to ensure that legislation by individual countries is coordinated and does not clash. There is no point in seabed mining pioneers working at cross-purposes: as far as possible they must cooperate.

The UN conference is beset by disputes on other issues too. Details remain to be settled, but there can be no doubt that large areas of what used to be the high seas will be claimed.

Decisions have already been taken even, though the formal resolution has yet to be passed. The 200-mile economic zone is a certainty, although land-locked states and countries with negligible coastlines are still fighting to keep a number of rights within this economic zone.

Another certainty is that territorial waters will be extended from three miles to 12, so Bonn is right in claiming that a revolution has already taken place.

Countries at a geographical disadvantage seem destined for a raw deal at the conference, and Bonn will have to accept this.

Countries with lengthy coastlines have already allocated themselves generous sectors of the seas. In the Pacific, for instance, the 200-mile zone takes up 42 per cent of the ocean's surface area. Elsewhere the story is much the same.

Bonn feels a comprehensive Law of the Sea convention is urgently needed to ensure that this unilateral carve-up of the seas is not continued.

Anarchy will prevail on the seven seas, with countries going it alone and infringement following encroachment in swift succession unless agreement is reached at the UN conference, says Bonn's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Klaus Broichhausen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 August 1978)

World philosophers meet

President Walter Scheel after opening the 16th world philosophy congress in Düsseldorf, accompanied by the city's mayor, Klaus Bungert, and North Rhine-Westphalia Research Minister Johannes Rauh. President Scheel made an appeal for freedom of opinion and tolerance. Speaking to 1,500 delegates from 60 countries, he referred to freedom of opinion as a philosophic and democratic fundamental value. *"The idea of the state, or a political party, as the custodian of truth is intolerable for a democrat,"* he said. On the problem of human rights in the socialists countries, he advocated universal freedom of opinion. Freedom of viewpoint as a basic tenet of democracy was, finally, "nothing but the freedom to philosophise." Philosophers were duty-bound to advocate freedom of opinion in their own interest. Herr Scheel asked whether the West was not in the process of giving up freedom for the mere opportunity of purchasing an increasing number of increasingly exotic pleasures.

(Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

UN racism conference confuses issues

Freedom and democracy are much-abused concepts, meaning all things to all men, and the Geneva UN conference on racism and racial discrimination has again shown what happens when people are less than honest in their use of words.

For the past three years international organisations have been debating whether racism and Zionism can be equated. Arab governments in particular, aided by East bloc countries, are particularly insistent on this equation, although they ought to know better.

So the EEC Nine, plus Scandinavia, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, have demonstratively quit the Geneva conference to show how they feel about a resolution also opposed by most other Western countries.

Confusing issues by trying to equate racism and Zionism is not going to further the cause of fighting racism — the deliberate discrimination against people because of skin colour.

Political sleight-of-hand is no way to set about fighting racial discrimination effectively, and Zionism cannot be equated with racism; it is merely the philosophy on which the state of Israel is based.

One can reject aspects of this philosophy. One may feel the policies pursued by the Israeli government are wrong, or even downright dangerous.

But the Jewish state cannot be accused of discriminating against and oppressing people on account of race or colour of skin.

People who sit in glass houses ought not to throw stones. Intolerance towards people with other beliefs is alien to the true spirit of Islam, yet it is widespread in a number of Arab countries.

Oddly enough they are countries which like to call themselves progressive. But in this instance they are themselves guilty of latent racism.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 August 1978)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Parliamentary Union meeting to debate arms, terrorism

Following the Western economic summit, Bonn is about to host a further full-scale international gathering: the 65th annual conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. About 1,400 visitors from all five continents are expected, including 930 delegates representing the parliaments of six dozen countries. The conference, from 5 to 14 August, will be chaired by Bundestag speaker Karl Carstens.

Views differ as to the political efficacy of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, originally a club of high-minded MPs who knew each other well and welcomed a chance to exchange views.

Now the IPU has 76 member-countries (four of which will not be represented in Bonn) and is in many ways a mirror-image of the United Nations.

In the preliminaries and when votes are taken, the UN blocs are increasingly seen to emerge. So the IPU is occasionally dubbed the parliamentary arm of the UN or derided as a vest-pocket UNO.

Yet the IPU has undoubtedly made a positive contribution towards world affairs over the years.

It is hard to forecast what part the Bonn conference will play in its history, but conference chairman Karl Carstens for one is optimistic.

He expects positive moves, expecially on disarmament and against terrorism.

The IPU dates back more than a century. In 1870 an Austrian MP, Robert von Walterskirchen, proposed that parliamentarians of all countries ought to keep in touch. But initially the idea met with little support.

Others took up the idea, however, and a first inter-parliamentary conference was planned for 1877. It was shelved because of the Russo-Turkish War and the Serbian attack on Turkey.

William Randal Cremer of Britain and Frédéric Passy of France may be considered the founding fathers of the present IPU.

Their chief aims in convening an inter-parliamentary conference were to create an international court of appeal and to curb the arms race. Both men were presidents of national peace movements.

They met in Paris in 1888, set up a preparatory committee and convened the first conference for the following year.

On 29 June 1889 fifty-five Frenchmen, 28 Britons, five Italians, a Dane, a Belgian, a Spaniard, a Hungarian and an American met at the Hotel Continental in Paris.

More by coincidence than by design a politician from Liberia also turned up, and Mr Cremer and M. Passy, both committed anti-colonialists, attached more than symbolic significance to the presence of an African delegate.

The following day the gathering resolved to hold regular inter-parliamentary conferences: the IPU was born. Its two founders were later awarded the Nobel peace prize.

As the second conference, in London in 1890, 111 MPs attended, including a number of members of the German Reichstag.

The term Inter-Parliamentary Union was adopted at a subsequent conference in Christiania, now Oslo, where the Inter-Parliamentary Council was set up as an executive body.

A permanent secretariat was established in Geneva. The first IPU conference outside Europe was held in St Louis, Missouri, in 1904, the first in Germany in Berlin in 1908.

World War One put paid to activities, and the wounds it inflicted were slow to heal. But at Vienna in 1922 the 316 delegates represented 26 countries, including the first South American delegate, a Chilean.

At the second IPU conference in Germany, again in Berlin, a resolution was approved which not long afterwards was to apply to the host country:

"Conference disapproves of all illegal acts aimed at abolishing a parliamentary regime. It states categorically that the form of government can only be changed via the provisions of a country's constitution."

From 1933 Germany no longer took part in IPU activities, although th IPU itself refrained from clearly stating its views on the Third Reich, restricting itself to general declarations.

More direct and trenchant comments, it was felt at the time, have constituted intervention in the domestic affairs of a member-country. This view was later modified.

IPU work also came to a halt during World War Two, the first post-war conference being held in Rome in 1948. Germany was not represented until Istanbul in 1951.

In Istanbul, Israel bitterly attacked Bonn's membership, but Hermann Ehlers, Christian Democratic Bundestag speaker, and Carlo Schmid, Social Democratic deputy speaker, made an impassioned appeal to the conference not to stage a tribunal against Germany.

Spirited applause, the minutes noted, greeted Carlo Schmid's suggestion that the conference would do better to dis-

Süddeutsche Zeitung

cuss more pressing problems such as the hardships of refugees and malnutrition.

The IPU first met behind the Iron Curtain in Warsaw in 1959. As years went by its brief became ever wider, increasingly dealing with international development.

Of the two issues that dominated its early years, an international court of appeal and disarmament, only disarmament remained consistently on the agenda.

In 1962 Ranieri Mazilli of Brazil was the first non-European to chair the Inter-Parliamentary Council, while the number of member countries has doubled since World War Two.

The newcomers have, for the most part, been Afro-Asian and Latin American countries, but in 1972 the GDR was admitted, having become a full member of the United Nations.

The IPU's statutory aim of fostering personal contacts between members of all parliaments and uniting them in joint activity has grown increasingly difficult.

The organisation is larger than it was in the days of Cremer and Passy. It has grown steadily more bureaucratic, delegates come and go more frequently than they used to do.

A further early objective, arbitration of international disputes, was accomplished fairly soon when the IPU was instrumental in drafting the terms of the Hague convention on land warfare, still in force even though it cannot be said to have been universally observed.

This leaves arms limitation and an end to the arms race. IPU statutes call on members to promote world peace and international cooperation, "particularly by supporting the aims of the United Nations."

There may be 76 members but there are still many blank spots on the map. In Europe, Cyprus and Malta are not members. For years there has been talk of People's China joining.

The four countries which have not announced their intention of attending the Bonn conference are Albania, Haiti, Nicaragua and Paraguay.

Violation of human rights regularly condemned

A number of countries in which there heve been military take-overs have been expelled, including Argentina, Bahrein, Bangladesh, Chile and North Yemen.

Rhodesia and South Africa are not member-countries, was strictly observed. United Arab Emirates were admitted at the last conference, in Sofia.

In the first 60 years of the IPU's official existence, the principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of member-countries was strictly observed.

Then, in 1965, an IPU resolution condemned apartheid. Later resolutions were aimed at Greece and Turkey. Ten years ago the Lima conference condemned the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The 1973 conference, due for Santiago de Chile, was cancelled because of the coup against democratically-elected President Salvador Allende.

The violation of human rights by the Chilean junta has since regularly been condemned in IPU resoltutions.

Ought the IPU to maintain neutrality or take sides? Practice has shown that it prefers to express a majority viewpoint, but at present only 273 of 972 delegates represent parliamentary democracies along Western European lines.

Warsaw Pact countries account for a further 118 votes, so the Third World and non-aligned countries are very much in the majority. It is hardly surprising that crucial votes go much the same way as at the UN.

Sides are taken in much the same way too. In 1975 an issue was whether PLO observers should be admitted. They were, and a Swapo delegation will also attend the Bonn conference.

This time argument has arisen over another issue. Far from endorsing the motto "Parliamentarians of the world unite", the Soviet Union questioned whether Franz Amrehn, a West Berlin Christian Democrat, was entitled to head Bonn's delegation.

Unfirendly diplomatic notes were exchanged, but Herr Amrehn remains head of the host country's delegation.

The main topics IPU conferences in the '70s have been development aid, commodity prices, the "new international economic order", elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and arms limitation.



Karl Carstens: optimistic over meeting of parliamentarians.
(Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

Occasional mention has been made of environmental pollution and international law in space. The IPU was instrumental in bringing about the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe. A number of provisions drafted by IPU sub-committees were incorporated in the Helsinki accords.

Human rights breaches are dealt with an IPU special committee set up to secure the release of parliamentarians in custody or at least find out what has become of them.

Main items at Bonn will include disarmament, the North-South dialogue and commodity prices, September 8, International Literacy Day, will be devoted to literacy campaigns.

Social activities will not be neglected. Delegates and their staff will get to know each other at a number of receptions, there will be a folklore evening and a gala performance of Carl Maria von Weber's opera *Der Freischütz* at Bonn's Stadttheater.

The Bundestag is spending DM 2.8 m on the conference. Speaker Karl Carstens attaches great importance to the Federal Republic presenting a "positive" picture of itself, "if need be setting mistaken views about Germany right."

This objective has no doubt been undertaken with the near future in mind. In 1980 the IPU conference is to be in Berlin, as it was 70 and 50 years ago. But this time it will be in the GDR capital.

Helmut Lölhöffel

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 August 1978)

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

Helmut Kohl faces a trial of leadership

The Opposition returns to Bonn from its well-earned holidays to find a political depression: the Bonn summit and the Filbinger crisis in Stuttgart were setbacks for Christian Democratic leader Helmut Kohl and he will need considerable powers of leadership to recover.

The after-effects of Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Filbinger's painfully protracted resignation are still being felt and pressure on Kohl within the party is as strong as ever. Filbinger, for many years his conservative adversary in the south-west, has not gone. He remains Land chairman of the CDU.

The effects of this affair on the important Land elections in Hesse, where CDU candidate Alfred Dregger is trying to acquire a liberal image, are difficult to predict.

The situation had its image boosted by the Bremen and Bonn summits, part of its strategy which paid off.

On the other hand, Helmut Kohl's long-cherished hope that the Free Democrats will leave the coalition with the SPD is no nearer fulfilment. The discussion over tax reductions has not brought the split between SPD and FDP which the CDU secretly wanted.

The discussion, up to now at least, has been surprisingly free of acrimony. The alliance between Social Democrats and Liberals seems firm.

No wonder then that there are rumblings in the ranks of the CDU again. Many of his colleagues criticise party chairman Kohl openly or in private.

Some complain that Kohl was neither seen nor heard during the Filbinger affair. They overlook that strong words are not Kohl's forte. He prefers to let things take their course. Apart from this, he does not have the power in the party to

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

give a final command, neither in Stuttgart nor in Hesse, and least of all in Bavaria, where the Damocles' sword of a new fourth political party is always hanging over his head.

The criticisms of Kohl culminated in the remark by publicity-seeking CDU MP Todenhöfer that one could not travel the centre of power in a sleeping-car.

It is not fair to place all the blame for the present state of the Opposition on Herr Kohl's shoulders. The Opposition is only as good as the government allows it to be, and at the moment the Bonn coalition is not giving it much room. In many spheres the coalition is carrying out typical CDU policies. For example, the tax package it introduced recently contained most of the Opposition's demands.

The plans Herr Kohl announced recently do not promise any great improvement in the near future. In family policies, the money for these measures simply is not there and every taxpayer knows this. And there is not enough urgency behind the energy policies.

The simplification of tax laws is a more promising move. Almost the entire CDU rejected the radical alternative to the government's policy worked out by Rhineland Palatinate Finance Minister Gaddum. When it comes to small amendments, however, as in the case of payroll tax, the CDU gets bogged down in details.

The party's strong position in the Bundesrat makes life awkward for it. Much as it would like to make life as difficult as possible for the government, the Opposition is finally forced to compromise and these compromises are difficult to sell to the electorate.

The Opposition has no shortage of criticism of details of government policies. But it lacks clear, far-reaching strategies with which it could challenge the government in such areas as employment policy and liberal home policy.

Wolfgang Mauersberg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 August 1978)

Cynicism over parties 'not excessive'

French political scientist Alfred Grosser believes that disillusionment with the political parties in the Federal Republic is no greater than that in France, Italy or Great Britain.

He said in a radio interview that he rejected the view that another Weimar Republic could arise although he regarded with concern "a number of developments in this country which reduce pluralism."

Herr Grosser criticised the growing intolerance in the country. The media simply did not report on a number of critical matters, and he felt "deep disquiet" about "snooping into the past in the Federal Republic of Germany." Different criteria were applied to different people. He was against former Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Filbinger, but there was also a lot to be said against writer Rolf Hochhuth, who started the Filbinger affair. *dpa*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 August 1978)

Towns anxious over tax income loss

The 8,000 towns and local authorities in the Federal Republic, worried that they will be completely dependent on Bonn and the Länder when their own sources of tax revenue are cut off, have formed a common front against the government's plans to abolish the payroll tax (not levied in all Länder) from 1980.

They oppose even more strongly the Opposition demand that the trade tax should also be abolished from 1980.

Bonn Minister of Finance Matthöfer (SPD) heard the complaints of the "*Lohnsummen* towns" in Essen. He had previously heard the views of the Conference of Towns and the Local Authorities' Association from their respective chairmen Manfred Rommel (CDU) and Hermann Schmitt-Vockenhausen (SPD). The argument was almost the same: the towns and local authorities, not yet recovered from last year's tax measures, were now threatened by another cut which would seriously affect their investment.

Herr Matthöfer assured them that the trade tax would not be abolished next year, that their financial independence would not be lessened and that other sources of finance would be found to make up for the loss of the payroll tax.

Financial and constitutional experts say the worries of the towns and local authorities are not unfounded. There is no doubt that local authorities' rights (guaranteed in Article 28 of the Basic Law) to deal with local matters "on their own responsibility" mean that they have to have tax revenue of their own. Since the 1969 finance reform, these taxes have been the so-called real taxes: property tax and the trade tax on profits, trade capital and payrolls.

Experts believe this real tax guarantee could be in danger if the trade capital tax were abolished as well as the payroll tax. This would mean the trade tax would cease to be a real tax and would almost become a second form of income tax, to which, according to the Basic Law, the central government and the Länder are entitled. *Jochen Göbel*

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 23 August 1978)

Genscher offensive on Green Lists

With the Land elections in Hesse and Bavaria coming up, Free Democrat leader and Bonn Foreign Minister Genscher is continuing his political counter-offensive against the ecological parties.

In an interview with the *Münchener Abendzeitung*, he said voters had now realised that their support for the Green Lists in Hamburg and Lower Saxony had meant that one party now ruled these Länder and the votes for the Green Lists meant nothing.

Herr Genscher repeated his claim that the FDP was the environmental party in the Federal Republic and criticised Baden-Württemberg Social Democrat leader Eppler for saying that he regarded the Green Lists as a possible coalition partner for the SPD. This could only be seen as an attempt to polish up Eppler's image.

Herr Genscher said there was no conflict between ecology and economy.

He believed that a country which was among the leaders in environmental legislation had also made the correct economic decisions. The economic potential of a country depended finally on the health and well-being of its inhabitants.

The FDP leader predicted good results for the FDP in the Hesse and Bavaria elections, based on the eagerness for the fray within the party, the results of local council elections in Bavaria and the high number of new memberships and new local branches in these two Länder in particular.

Herr Genscher rejected the criticism that FDP Ministers of the Interior were responsible for a "frightening amount" of "snooping and surveillance."

The term "snooping" was a value judgment; "surveillance" in certain spheres was necessary in a free state based on the rule of law.

Asked about the exclusion of extremists from the public service, Genscher said candidates for the public service had to show that they was prepared to defend the basic order. The FDP applied the law as it stood. "And to avoid mass checks and the building up of huge files, we as a party have for years advocated individual investigations."

Asked about the direct and indirect discussion recently of his position as chairman of the FDP, Herr Genscher said there was "no discussion in the FDP about the leadership." He replied to the remark by CSU general secretary Tandler that the FDP was a union of Ministers by recalling the "annihilation" strategy of former Chancellor Kiesinger and the attempts to eliminate the FDP by introducing a majority party electoral system.

The purpose of these attacks was to distract attention from the fact that the Opposition was about to split up, the said. This would not necessarily lead to a four party system, but could bring a much wider party political spectrum. He would regret this for reasons of state, even though it would bring short-and medium-term advantages for the FDP, CSU chairman and Bavarian Prime Minister designate Franz Josef Strauss would also assume the function of "leader of the Opposition in the Bundesrat."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 August 1978)

New Extremists law 'unlikely'

Bonn Minister of the Interior Gerhart Baum (FDP) says there is little likelihood of a national liberalisation of the Extremists Decree in the foreseeable future. A new draft law would have no chance.

Herr Baum said the coalition parties would continue their discussion on finding a more liberal application of checks on candidates for the public service without altering the law.

The coalition would then wish to discuss the proposals with the CDU/CSU Opposition, in which "there are those who are open to the increasing criticism of present practices."

Herr Baum said it was "intolerable" that the effects of the Extremists Decree had led to "distrust of this state among large number of young people."

In view of this poisoning of the political atmosphere, many politicians would have to ask themselves whether they had not gone too far. *ddp*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 August 1978)

INTERNAL SECURITY

IRA terrorists suspected of bombing British bases

WELT am SONNTAG

British Army bases in Germany were blasted by eight bombs on 19 August between 22.45 and 01.00 hours. IRA terrorists are suspected of being behind the raids.

The Irish appear to have joined German, Croatian and Palestinian terrorists in bombing targets in Germany. So far the IRA has 1,839 deaths in England and Ireland to its credit.

According to North Rhine-Westphalian CID officers in Düsseldorf, the eight bombs contained powerful explosives and were timed to explode over about two hours.

They were craftsman-made, not amateur jobs. Three contained between 22 and 27 kilograms of explosive, one weighed nine kilos and the other four about two kilos each.

They were stowed in briefcases hidden in wooden crates and exploded in Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Krefeld, Duisburg, Mülheim, Minden and Bielefeld, causing several hundred thousand marks' worth of damage.

In Düsseldorf two bombs were placed outside barracks walls. One was fixed to a fence between BAOR property and a parking lot at Düsseldorf airport.

Shrapnel damaged 35 cars on the parking lot. Two soldiers working in a British forces post office suffered minor injuries.

In Minden bombs were placed against the wall of the officers' quarters. Twelve officers escaped harm because they were sleeping on the other side of the building.

In Bielefeld a 27-kilo bomb only partially exploded. Experts reckon it would have caused a bloodbath, since many soldiers were in the vicinity of the blast.

The Special Investigation Branch of the British Military Police immediately sought assistance from Scotland Yard and British military intelligence.

But a BAOR spokesman was quick to add: "We are cooperating closely and most satisfactorily with the German police."

A case desk has been set up at Düsseldorf CID and specialists from the local and federal CID are on standby. Their special brief is to find out whether the bombs were of a type ever used by German terrorists.

There have been repeated intelligence reports in recent years of ties between the German RAF, or Red Army Faction, and the IRA. German and Irish terrorists are claimed to have visited Palestinian training camps together.

After the arrest of Ulrike Meinhof on 10 June 1972 there was a bomb raid on the German embassy in Dublin. The bombers left behind a painted slogan: "Vengeance for Baader-Meinhof!"

Police in Belfast are also working on the assumption that the IRA had something to do with the bomb raids on BAOR bases. Even if the bombs were placed by German sympathisers, the orders are thought to have been given by the IRA.

Two members of the Baader-Meinhof group are known to have visited Belfast earlier this year for talks with IRA leaders. The Royal Ulster Constabulary has given West German authorities details of IRA suspects currently abroad.

Helmut Schirrmacher, 55, head of the West German Police Federation, said: "The security situation has never been so tough in this country."

Police now have four groups of terrorists on their hands:

– The German Red Army Faction and Red Cells.

– Croatian extremists who have threatened to bomb German targets if the authorities agree to extradite their leader, Stjepan Bilandzic, to Yugoslavia.

– Palestinian terrorists.

– And now the Irish Republican Army.

It is not the first time Irish terrorists have been active in Germany. In 1973 there was a bomb raid on an AKC cinema in Mönchengladbach.

The bomb was set to explode at the end of the show, but by sheer chance failed to go off.

All 55,000 BAOR personnel were on standby from the morning after the raids. From Cologne BFBS, the British forces' broadcasting service, warned soldiers to keep a lookout for bombs, especially under their cars, and for suspicious signs.

The Bundeswehr also called on its units to be specially vigilant.

In Bonn, Christian Democrat spokesman Günther Henrich condemned the raids. "Any raid on the BAOR is an attack on the security of people in the Federal Republic of Germany," he said.

Bundestag MP Dr Wilfried Penner, the SPD's security spokesman, said: "This crime is of immediate relevance to our own security requirements, no matter whether the culprits are Germans or foreigners; they are terrorists spreading terror in this country."

Horst Zimmermann
(Welt am Sonntag, 20 August 1978)

Croatians raid consulate in blackmail bid

Croatians in exile and Yugoslav secret agents, who have waged underground warfare in West Germany for over 30 years, have thrust themselves violently into the news.

Croatian terrorists raided Bonn's consulate in Chicago in response to a Cologne court's ruling that Stepan Bilandzic, a Croatian exile leader apparently deeply implicated in terrorist activities, may be extradited to Yugoslavia.

By taking hostages in Chicago the terrorists hope to put pressure on Bonn and prevent Bilandzic's extradition to stand trial before a Yugoslav court.

The Yugoslav authorities have applied for extradition but whatever the decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe and the Bonn government, experience has shown that Bonn is not open to blackmail.

It has, for instance, refused the Yugoslav offer of a straight swap: the extradition to Germany of Red Army Faction terrorists held in Belgrade in return for the extradition to Yugoslavia of Yugoslav dissidents.

Seven of the eight Yugoslav extradition applications were dismissed because the evidence submitted was inadequate. Extradition was only agreed to in Bilandzic's case.

Stepan Bilandzic is the founder and leader of an emigré organisation known as Croatian People's Resistance which has been banned by the Federal Administrative Court.

But the Cologne court's ruling on the permissibility of extradition does not necessarily mean Bilandzic will ever be handed over to the Yugoslav authorities.

The Bonn government will undoubtendly first await the result of the appeal to Federal Constitutional Court.

This means the Chicago terrorists have done a disservice to both Bilandzic and the Croatian cause (that of a free and independent Croatia separate from communist, multiracial Yugoslavia).

In Chicago, a city once famous for its Prohibition gangsters, they have shown themselves to be terrorists and criminals. The raid cannot be reconciled with the political refugee status to which they continually lay claim.

One can but hope they will see reason and spare the hostages' lives, given that they are innocent victims whose lives are in danger purely by chance.

The terrorists must be told that their resort to crime is the exact opposite of the fair trial Stepan Bilandzic is guaranteed in the Federal Republic, where he and his lawyers are making use of every legal option.

They must also be told that a constitutional government which abides by the rule of law will not yield to pressure by terrorist blackmailers.

Whatever action the Cabinet emergency committee in Bonn decides on, there can be no question of meeting demands made by fanatical Croatian terrorists.

Bonn will prove more than a match for terrorism, even though this time it may come from a different part of the political spectrum.

Bodo Schulte
(Nordwest Zeitung, 18 August 1978)

Federal CID holds back – and terrorist escape

Federal CID officers two weeks ago watched the three most dangerous German terrorists take off in a helicopter to fly over the Odenwald region, south of Frankfurt.

But they failed to recognise Christian Klar, Willy Peter Stoll and Adelheid Schulz, wanted in connection with the murder of director of public prosecutions Siegfried Buback, banker Jürgen Ponto and employers' leader Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

The three young people did not resemble their police record photos, and only after examination of the helicopter photographs were they positively identified.

Bonn Interior Minister Gerhart-Rudolf Baum, who with CID chief Horst Herold announced details of the slip-up, has ordered a fresh manhunt for the three terrorists.

According to Horst Herold, the *Bundeskriminalamt* was notified on 4 August that two young men and a woman had chartered a helicopter for a flight on August 6 from Baden-Baden to the outskirts of Mannheim and back.

The three were then tailed by CID officers, but not identified. They looked so different from their last available photographs that no-one recognised them.

The officer in charge decided not to arrest them after the flight, preferring to keep them under observation. He thought they were minor figures who might lead the police to more important suspects.

But leaving the helicopter airstrip the three terrorists noticed that they were being shadowed and managed to shake off their pursuers after a breakneck drive through an Odenwald ravine.

The three were positively identified after closer scrutiny and comparison between old and new photographs.

Inquiries revealed that they had flown by helicopter to Mannheim and Heidelberg from Baden-Baden and Koblenz on 26 June, 15 and 23 July. Routes were reconstructed and the pilots interrogated.

The three terrorists had a video camera, claiming to be filmmakers, but they could not have taken a proper film of the terrain with the camera.

CID men note that they flew over the homes of many well-known public figures, not to mention Frankenthal gaol, where terrorists Wisniewski and Kröcher and lawyer Arndt Müller are imprisoned.

One pilot says he was asked whether a helicopter could land in a yard 35 metres long and 30 metres wide. The yard of Frankenthal gaol has since been lined with trees, shrubs, flowerpots and assorted obstacles.

A fresh manhunt was not launched earlier, Herr Baum said, because there were hopes that the terrorists might charter another helicopter.

It was a pity that the police had been face to face with the most wanted German terrorists and not arrested them, he said.

The CID officer in charge had 20 years' experience and, although he could easily have arrested the three, he chose not to, thereby missing a sensational success.

Dieter von König
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 August 1978)

PEOPLE

Following Filbinger

With an absolute majority of 42 votes, Baden-Württemberg's CDU has nominated the state's Interior Minister, Lothar Späth, 40, as Hans Filbinger's successor as Prime Minister. The other contender, Stuttgart's mayor Manfred Rommel, received 27 votes, with two abstentions. Späth is to be formally elected Prime Minister by the Baden-Württemberg State Assembly, where the CDU has the absolute majority, on 30 August.

Taking the expectations Baden-Württemberg's Swabians pin on their Prime Minister as a yardstick, premier-designate Lothar Späth does not meet the ideal of a father figure – especially compared with his predecessors, ranging from Reinhold Maier, Gebhard Müller and Kurt Georg Kiesinger all the way to Hans Filbinger.

Except for Hans Filbinger, they were all, each in his own way, father figures with sound legal backgrounds who carried the burden of office convincingly, enjoying authority.

It is not coincidental that many Swabians – CDU members or not – find it rather difficult to visualise Lothar Späth as Prime Minister. Although he crisscrosses the state, seeking contact with the people like a benevolent monarch, people feel him to be both close and aloof at the same time.

Looking back on the career of Lothar Späth with his lower middle class background (he attended an administrative college and was revenue inspector of the Bietigheim municipality), it is impossible to overlook that he has always coped with his tasks.

Lothar Späth: no father figure for Swabians. (Photo: dpa)

This also applies to the premiership for which he was nominated on 16 August by Baden-Württemberg's CDU: this, too, did not fall into his lap.

Tirelessly and with remarkable singlemindedness Herr Späth pursued this goal long before his opponent, Manfred Rommel, mayor of Stuttgart, acquired a taste for popularity.

And yet, Prime Miniter Filbinger's liking for the clever careerist diminished the more Späth tried to assume the role of crown prince in the past few years.

Instead, Filbinger favoured his assistant and advisor of many years, Manfred Rommel, whom he had to press to accept nomination as Stuttgart mayor in 1974.

But Filbinger's fall came too early for Rommel, luck favouring the industrious Späth.

Having joined the CDU as late as 1967, he was elected to the State Assembly in 1968, four years later becoming floor leader. He did this job with great verve until early this year when he replaced Interior Minister Schiess. In fact, he was so imaginative as floor leader that most of the 70 or so other CDU Assembly members have retained their fondness for Späth and are on familiar "du" terms with him.

As opposed to Filbinger, the pragmatic Späth has never sought an ideological confrontation with the Opposition, favouring the eloquent dispute. As a result, no-one is truly hostile towards him.

At times he was clever enough to steer his party to the edge of the Opposition's course. He also kept a close and critical check on top level bureaucracy.

With it all, Späth also managed to pursue a career in the construction industry, becoming a board member of the union-owned mammoth housing concern Neue Helmat.

In 1974, he switched to a major construction company for which he travelled abroad widely.

Last year, he gave up his business career entirely in favour of politics and was elected deputy CDU chairman for Baden-Württemberg. His aim was to exert his influence in the party as a whole, already having control over the assembly caucus of the CDU.

Karl Schmitz
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 August 1978)

Gaus is back in business

Following a lull in German-German relations, Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin, State Secretary Kurt Willi Günter Gaus, seems to be back in business.

Herr Gaus, formerly editor-in-chief of the news magazine *Der Spiegel*, once more has the TV cameras focussed on him. His manner is cautiously optimistic, betraying the statesman's intellectual pleasure in dealing with complex issues.

Günter Gaus, who is 49, has become a hard-working practitioner of the *Ostpolitik* conceived by Willy Brandt and Egon Bahr.

As a journalistic proponent of this policy he never knew how much hard work and frustration its implementation would entail. But he stuck with it even after his great mentor Willy Brandt resigned as Chancellor.

Günter Gaus gained stature in and through his job. And yet there are traces of playful arrogace and irony in his intellectual makeup, as borne out by his sporting sympathy for the Germans who did not come out on the sunny side of the street after the war, the underdogs of the nation's destiny. This has frequently earned him accusations of looking after the interests of the East German regime.



Günter Gaus: putting Ostpolitik into operation. (Photo: Sven Simon)

In early 1977 he gave a *Spiegel* interview in which he touched upon the sensitive issue of German citizenship. But what might have appeared as lending a hand to East Germany was rather a (provocative and unavailing) attempt at bringing some movement into rigid German-German relations.

With it all, Bonn's scout in the other Germany knows more about the business of German-German relations than anyone else.

And since he is aware of his own abilities, he has frequently found it painful not to enjoy Bonn's backing in all his endeavours.

But Günter Gaus has learned to live with a Chancellor who considers state secretaries – above all talkative one – as limited in their usefulness where matters of state are concerned.

Friedhelm Kamna
(Die Welt, 14 August 1978)

Munich mayor's weathers his hardest 100 days

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Munich's new mayor, Erich Kiesl, dislikes looking back on his first hundred days in office – they were marked by ridicule and largely unfavourable press comment.

Presenting the balance sheet for the first three months of the city's first CSU mayor after a 30-year SPD rule of the Rathaus, Kiesl said: "There is still a lot to be done… so let's tackle it."

For the feisty new mayor, who moved from the office of a state secretary in Bavaria's Interior Ministry to the mayor's suite in the Rathaus, the first hundred days were a process of learning.

As he put it: "We were not granted the usual honeymoon period." But, he went on to say: "If a man can no longer learn, he's dried out and dead."

Kiesl, who feels that he still has the capacity to learn, did not get off to a good start. With characteristic hastiness he tried to solve years-old problems in a matter of weeks. Admits Kiesl: "I've made certain mistakes and blunders."

But he feels that many of these were deliberately brought about by Social Democratic administrators and that he is free of blame: "Those things for which I myself bore the responsibility were right." But he concedes that today he might decide differently.

It might well have been his Lower Bavarian personality that made Kiesl, suddenly finding himself the ruler of a metropolis, put his foot in it on so many occasions.

His run of bad luck began a few days after taking office on 1 May when he raised his and his deputy's salaries from DM 7,333 to DM 8,757, plus DM 1,000 in fringe benefits.

This raise (as well as the increased assistants' salaries) has since been rescinded by the interior ministry.

When Kiesl subsequently demanded that city councillors wear ties during meetings, mockerly began to spread.

Ever since, Kiesl has had to put up with negative headlines even when he is quite innocent, for instance, when the CSU caucus premises were renovated at a cost of DM 217,000, the result of a decision made long before he became mayor, when the salaries of city councillors, following a unanimous vote, were increased drastically, and a revamping of the mayor's office was approved.

Erich Kiesl: 2,000 days to go in Munich's Rathaus. (Photo: dpa)

Formerly, visitors to the mayor's office had to wait in a messenger's room, and the mayor himself was surrounded with furniture dating back to the Nazi era.

Justifying the expenditure (which would have been unobjectionable had it not been proposed by him), the mayor said: "After all, Munich is not some little Puddleton-in-the-Mud."

One of his worst gaffes was to decree without consulting the City Council that his wife be given an assistant, a procedure normally reserved for cases of natural disaster.

While the FDP Opposition referred to the controversial assistant as a "lady-in-waiting", asking why he did not requisition some ermine for his office as well, the public enjoyed the swipes against Kiesl in Munich's five dailies.

Kiesl' and the CSU's municipal policy disappeared in an avalanche of mockery.

And yet Kiesl initiated the reorganisation of the administration (above all the planning office), presented a new housing programme and promised to review the possibility of holding the 1984 Olympic summer games in Munich.

CSU caucus leader Franz Josef Delonge *said of Munich's new mayor:* "This man has a conspicuous determination for political leadership."

Kiesl himself has promised to improve on his bad start. He admitted that he might have given the impression that "we were extremely quick off the mark in the municipal policy race."

This was detrimental to his party, and polls predict that the CSU will lose five per cent of votes in Munich in the 15 October Land election.

While the SPD hopes to regain one of the 11 direct mandates it lost to the CSU, Kiesl gives the impression of optimism. He does not believe that the CSU will suffer a setback: "After all, there are still 2,000 days in the Rathaus ahead of us."

Rolf Henkel
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 12 August 1978)

■ THIRD WORLD

New development aid deal for 'threshold' lands

The Bonn government intends to offer the Third World's "threshold countries" (nations already partly industrialised) a special type of development cooperation.

In an interview with *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, Development Aid Minister Rainer Offergeld said a country as rich as the Federal Republic could not pretend to have no responsibility for those countries already off the ground economically but still confronted with major problems.

"We must step up our cooperation with the threshold countries in our own interest, even if this means that we are breeding competitors for our own products," he said.

According to Herr Offergeld, Bonn does not intend to finance programmes for threshold countries by withholding funds from the least developed Third World nations.

"There is no need for a major reshuffling of funds in connection with the envisaged cooperation with threshold countries. The better utilisation of existing instruments alone can achieve considerable effects."

Offergeld's idea is primarily to promote private initiative through state assistance.

Bonn lists 31 nations as the "hard core" of threshold countries and 12 as borderline cases.

Among the hard core are Brazil, Greece, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Portugal. Typical borderline cases are Angola and Indonesia.

These countries rank at the upper end of the development scale because they are showing rapid economic growth and becoming increasingly integrated into the world economy. Another common factor is that their social development has not kept pace with economic progress and there are major regional and sectoral imbalances.

"It has nothing to do with nostalgia if one says that the slum dwellers of Sao Paulo are probably worse off than poor people in a very backward African country," said Herr Offergeld.

Herr Offergeld wants to encourage the churches to commit themselves even more to the threshold countries: "I am prepared to considerably increase the funds earmarked for the churches and other free institutions that look after the basic needs of the people in the Third World."

He emphasised his respect for the work of the churches in the field.

Bonn wants to assist the threshold countries in developing a social security system, in accident prevention and in efforts to overcome monostructures through support for small and medium-sized businesses.

The establishment of trade schools geared to the needs of particular countries and the increased deployment of experts are being considered.

Another scheme would concentrate on agriculture, frequently neglected — especially in countries where the emphasis is on industrialisation.

Rainer Offergeld considers the development of agriculture, particularly in threshold countries, as a major contribution towards eliminating slums in the urban areas.

These projects are not to be financed entirely through capital aid but through a mixed form of financing.

Says Herr Offergeld: "In some instances, it will suffice if we take on the lion's share of financing."

Some threshold countries which, like the Opec nations, have considerable foreign exchange reserves are prepared to fully finance specific projects such as material testing institutes.

Self-interest plays a major role in Bonn's support for the threshold countries.

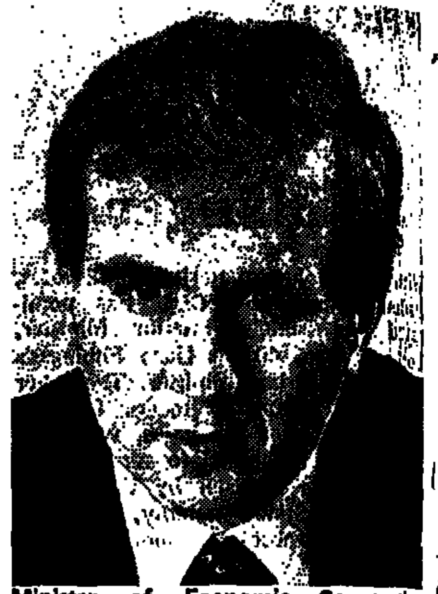
Virtually all of these fairly developed Third World countries have raw materials on which to base industrial development.

According to Herr Offergeld, special cooperation in the threshold countries would also have a positive effect on West German unemployment.

If, for instance, a country succeeds with Bonn's assistance in developing its testing methods, German industry would be provided with good opportunities for both export and economic cooperation.

"We want to help develop these countries, although we know that we would thus create competitors. But we can weather such competition because we are always trying to be in the vanguard of technical development," Offergeld says. It is at this point that development policy and an active structural policy meet. "In matters of development policy, you have to go the whole way. In other words, structural changes that might be painful for us have to be accepted and coped with."

The poorest of African developing nations will remain the focus of Bonn's development aid. But the envisaged programme for the threshold countries puts Latin America, North Africa and Southern Europe more in the picture.



Minister of Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld: "We must step up cooperation with the threshold countries even if it creates competitors." (Photo: Sven Simon)

According to Bonn, the following countries belong to the hard core of threshold nations: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrein, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Gabon, Greece, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Yugoslavia, Qatar, Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Malta, Mexico, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad, Uruguay, Venezuela, United Arab Emirates, Cyprus.

Borderline cases are Angola, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Syria, Turkey and Tunisia. *Udo Bergdoll*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 August 1978)

Help needed to plan suitable aid projects

Even in the year 2000 there will still be some 600 million starving people, people who will rarely see a doctor in their short lifespan and who will stand almost no chance of escaping their misery through education.

This is the conclusion of the World Bank in its latest development report.

It is seemingly out of keeping with this bleak picture that the Bonn Economic Cooperation ministry is unable to use all the foreign aid funds approved by the Bundestag: DM160m is to remain unspent for lack of suitable projects.

It is certainly honourable of Rainer Offergeld, who administers the DM4.25 billion set aside for development aid, not to insist on spending anything unless he can justify it.

After all, the distribution of these funds is under public scrutiny — and close to 25 per cent of the public rejects development aid altogether. Almost every second citizen would like to see aid given under specific terms.

Seen in this light, assistance tied to a specific project (be the aid financial or technical) can only add to the soundness of a policy still finding it very difficult to gain public acceptance.

On the other hand, development aid is not only project-oriented. If Minister Rainer Offergeld refuses to release funds in this sector, there are others crying out for money.

Thus, for instance, half of the 25 poorest developing nations still depend on food assistance.

Food production in the least developed countries has diminished in absolute terms and the population explosion continues.

The demand for credits at favourable terms by the poorest countries also far exceeds the supply.

Because of the heavy indebtedness of these countries, they are unable to take up credits at money market prices.

Capital increases of regional and supra-regional development banks, as well as the World Bank, are thus urgently needed. There, too, the Federal Republic will have to commit itself in its development policy.

One reason why Herr Offergeld has been unable to find enough projects worthy of assistance might be that the very poorest nations have neither people nor institutions capable of articulating the fact that they can meet the donor's qualifications.

A sound development policy should try to help these poorest Third World countries to draft and plan suitable projects. Only thus can people at the lowest level of existence take the first step out of their misery.

It is to be hoped that the latest experiences in Herr Offergeld's ministry will not be used as a pretext to cut development aid allocations.

The World Bank has pointed out to the economically strong countries (USA, West Germany and Japan) that even moderate progress in the fight against underdevelopment depends on considerably increasing funds set aside.

Karl Seidl

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 August 1978)

Bonn bid to promote private investment in Third World

A new department for private investment in the Third World has been established at the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and the capital of the government-owned German Society for Economic Cooperation (DEG) has been increased from DM 300 million to DM 1 billion.

Bonn intends to step up the promotion of private investments in the Third World and Dr Carl-Werner Sanne of the Economic Cooperation ministry said recently that closer economic ties between developing and industrial countries were seen as one of the most important development policy instruments.

As a special financing institution, DEG promotes investments by German business in developing countries.

The chairman of the supervisory council, Franz Heinrich Ulrich, stresses that, in the long run, North-South tensions cannot be relieved by alms but only by a sensible international division of labour.

This presupposes Bonn's willingness to accept progressive structural changes and to open German markets still further.

Anyone wanting to export sophisticated technology to developing countries cannot restrict imports from them to the simplest of goods.

Herr Ulrich called on German industry to begin a strategy of internationalisation by emphasising investments in medium-sized Third World companies.

DEG's chairman, Professor Karl-Heinz Sohn, rejected the apprehension that growing German investments abroad could jeopardise employment at home.

To the contrary, investments would help secure jobs in Germany.

In the long run, a global policy would benefit both industrialised and developing nations.

Present difficulties due to Third World imports facing certain German industries were not the result of accomplished structural changes but of changes with which industry had as yet been unable to cope.

Professor Sohn said stepped-up private investment was an important factor in securing the supply of raw materials. But here German industry was reticent.

Over raw materials Germany had again adopted an attitude of living from hand to mouth and there was a lack of long-term planning.

DEG does not gloss over the special risks attaching to investments in the Third World.

Last year's losses amounted to DM 4.1 million out of a total of DM 458.9 million in participations and loans.

Since the founding of the society in 1962, losses amount to DM 13 million, all offset in other sectors.

Says Professor Sohn: "Business commitment in the Third World must not necessarily entail losses."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 August 1978)

■ EXHIBITIONS

Hi-fi show is paradise for sound consumers

There was a time when people bought radios, recordplayers or tape-recorders to enjoy music at home. All this has changed — at least for the truly sound conscious: now they pull up easy chairs next to their hi-fi installations to find a bit of cosiness amid all that technology.

Thus the trade fair *Hi-fi 78* which opened in Düsseldorf on 18 August, appears like an electronic furniture show, dominated by such items of phono-furniture as record cabinets, loudspeaker boxes, hi-fi consoles and similar gear in its 22,400 square metres of exhibition space.

The show has 216 companies from 11 countries exhibiting every imagineable sound source. There are, however, two restrictions: all instruments must conform to the German industrial norm for high-fidelity, and no stall may be larger than 450 square metres.

The latter restriction led to a "stall war" within an industry in which, above all, West Germany's mammoth companies brought their heavy artillery to bear.

Twelve major companies, among them Grundig, Philips, Braun und Uher, demanded larger stalls, and when they were not granted absented themselves sulkily.

In a vote taken in the industry's umbrella organisation, Deutsches Hi-Fi Institut, the giants were outvoted by their smaller competitors who refused to be trampled underfoot.

Polemic's by the giants at times sounded discordant notes at the Düsseldorf fair.

The honorary secretary of the trade organisation, Karl Breh, finds it distressing: "I'm not prepared to go along with this nonsense," he says. Just before the show opened, he threatened: "Either there will be no *Hi-fi 80* or everybody will participate."

Rumours are meanwhile rampant among insiders that at least some of those who absented themselves had nothing of interest to offer — apart from decorative items — and were reluctant to face Japanese competition.

The Far Eastern companies are almost all represented in Düsseldorf and hope to further extend their market share.

After all, there is still money to be made in the West, the penetration of the German hi-fi market being only 35 per cent.

Not to be left out in the cold, a number of German manufacturers refused to join the boycott to the big ones.

Given the wide range of products, visitors to the show did not get the impression that there was much missing.

Hi-fi 78 has the right set for every pocket in every possible combination and technically better than ever.

But there are no sensational novelties. This is a fair for consumers and dealers rather than for technical revolutionaries.

The record player that uses a laser beam rather than the traditional needle, thus guaranteeing almost unlimited life, is still in the development laboratories.

There is also no indication that video technology will capture a large share of the market in the foreseeable future.

Although the Wega company intends to present "hi-fi in colour", the breakthrough that would provide a TV picture



Everything the ear desires: Düsseldorf's Hi-fi 78 exhibition covers the whole of the sound equipment market. (Photo: Düsseldorfer Messe)

with a good stereo sound is still considered doubtful.

This would need big changes in the TV broadcasting system, and the manufactureers of video casettes would have to come up with good picture reproductions. And even when this is achieved, we would still need people willing to buy.

The trend is towards installations that more and more resemble the instrument panel of a jet.

Thus, for instance, a German company offers a hi-fi crowned at about eye level by a radio receiver to be operated on the "overhead operation principle".

Most manufacturers are agreed that the trend towards stacked units will continue.

As opposed to the compact sets, combining radio, record player and casette recorder in one, the so-called racks now fashionable consist of individual sets housed in a more or less tasteful cabinet, supplied as part of the deal, forming a complete installation.

The racks, though more expensive, are technically superior.

Says the representative of a Japanese company: "Such sets have a high identification value. They are furnishings with which the buyer develops strong emotional ties."

To promote this process, advertising strategists of his company called their new system Panther, trying to evoke the impression of "elegance, strength and precision."

The "tiger in the tank" has thus been replaced by the "panther in the cable".

Buyers are seen as men between 25 and 35 prepared to spend a few thousand marks.

The marketing expert says: "Our massive advertising campaign will of course also reach the 16 to 25-year olds, but since the buying power of this age group is insignificant, it concerns only those who are truly upwardly mobile."

Those not upwardly mobile and unable to furnish their apartments with electronics will nevertheless have something to do at Hi-fi. They can see how orchestra recordings for record companies are made under studio conditions.

Uwe Spirl

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 August 1978)

Gadgets galore at Frankfurt autumn fair

The automatic flower watering device for absent vacationers, to be shown at the Frankfurt autumn fair opening on 27 August, will probably come too late for this season.

As a consolation, however, there is always the chance of a quick restorative from the "Laboratory Bar" — served in a test tube.

The Frankfurt fair has attracted 2,800 manufacturers from 53 countries with their novelties.

Among many amusing items there are also practical things such as the flower waterer. It consists of a tube-shaped plastic container placed in a water tank. Through a thin transparent hose with extensions stuck into the soil, the flowers receive the necessary moisture. Given enough supply of water, the device can operate for weeks.

And following the West German postal authority's introduction of the 8-minute telephone unit, a clever manufacturer has came up with an old style hour-glass to measure units. The hour-glass comes in two sizes.

Table manners having undergone considerable changes, one manufacturer had the bright idea of saving people the tedious task of opening soft-boiled eggs with a spoon by providing them with an egg-topper in the form of scissors.

The new device can be supplied gold-plated, the cutting parts in silver, emblazoned with the family crest.

Women with magnets on their ear-lobes are likely to become a common sight in future. A magnetised earring is held in place by a minute magnet on the invisible side — the magnet being strong enough to be effective through the lobe.

The manufacturer stresses that the new system is harmless.

Albert Bechtold

(Münchner Merkur, 23 August 1978)



Frankfurt autumn fair has attracted 2,800 manufacturers from 53 countries. (Photo: dpa)

Satellite shots sensation of Photokina '78

A satellite photograph of the Deutsche Bucht, a section of the North Sea, north of the East Friesian Islands, photographed from an altitude of 910 kilometres is one of the sensations of the 5th Photokina show in Cologne.

The picture is clear, showing the sea in blue, the islands in red, sand in yellow and much of the countryside in a lush green.

Satellite photography can do even more: it can show the water quality of Lake Constance.

Selected photographs from the Cologne exhibition remain on public view until 1 October. The show has drawn more than 1,000 exhibitors from 27 countries and is the world's largest photography fair.

Professor L. Fritz Gruber ("Mr Photokina") unveiled this year's exhibition. Germany's contribution, arranged by the magazine *bild der wissenschaft*, was to show this country as seen from space.

The large photographs, free of distortion and unclouded, are much more informative and clear than the familiar weather satellite pictures. They also encompass very much larger areas than photographs taken from aircraft and can easily be interpreted by laymen.

The implications for environmental protection, city and traffic planning, the fishing industry and defence are immense.

Photokina also has exhibits of movies and stills.

Arranged in four groups, the retrospective "Fifty Years Ago" is supplemented by "The World of Photography" with pictures from six nations, and "Photography of the World", showing

Continued on page 9



The Deutsche Welle is celebrating its 25th anniversary. It began broadcasting regular programmes on short wave in 1953 and since then has become the much-respected voice of the Federal Republic of Germany. It broadcasts daily programmes in 34 languages containing information on the most important events all over the world and conveys an impression of life in Germany to listeners overseas. Millions of people tune in to the Deutsche Welle. Are you one of them?

Programmes will be dispatched free of charge on request.

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Drivers of fast cars often seem to be in a hurry, speeding along the autobahn at 100 to 125mph (160-200km/h), making life uncomfortable for motorists content to cruise at, say, eighty.

They flash their headlights to clear the overtaking lane, and if this fails, they drive bumper to bumper with the slowcoach ahead, forcing him to tuck into the slow lane.

Aggressive motoring of this kind often creates dangerous situations in traffic. Less experienced, slower motorists are frequently unnerved and even feel threatened by the "flasher" in their rear-view mirror.

Psychic excitement mounts in terms of pulse rate, heartbeat, muscular activity and skin reaction. The overtaker may also get excited when the car ahead fails to vacate the fast lane.

Yet psychic excitement and stress need not automatically trigger aggressive behaviour, Dr Amélie Mummendey of Münster recently said in a Scientific Research Association (DFG) lecture in Bonn.

Mile-long jams on the autobahn or intolerable decibel counts do not necessarily cause aggression. A succession of hot summer days cannot be blamed for a rash of bad temper either.

■ MOTORING

Autobahn study looks for roots of aggression

Dr Mummendey says there is no close link between environmental stress factors and aggressive behaviour.

Aggressive behaviour is mainly a matter of personality. Closed-circuit TV observations have shown that annoyance or outrage are invariably attributed to a person rather than to circumstances.

Unlike pleasure, this psychic excitement is registered as unwelcome, and if annoyance and outrage occur simultaneously, there is a strong likelihood of an attack on the person felt to be to blame.

Yet scientists have also noted that environmental stress may counteract aggressive behaviour when the blame cannot be put on one person but is felt to be due to external circumstances.

Police patrol cars and ambulances also drive fast and aggressively, but are usually tolerated because motorists generally accept that emergency services have priority.

The circumstances that cause aggression in traffic are as a rule extraordinarily complex and can seldom be reduced to a common denominator.

Broadly, it is as much a matter of individual mentality as of external circumstances, but, Dr Mummendey says, interaction between personal factors and outward circumstances must also be borne in mind.

Things happen in autobahn traffic which initially do no more than heighten psychic excitement. These shortlived emotional processes are prompted, say, by the behaviour of other motorists, labelled annoyance or frustration and taken as a personal attack.

Psychological research into aggression presents an opportunity of investigating this phenomenon in greater detail, and since 1975 the Scientific Research Association has subsidised a survey of autobahn aggression by the psychology department of Münster University.

The project is aimed in particular at analysing the circumstances and sequence in which dangerous and aggressive behaviour occurs in traffic.

The Münster psychologists test the reactions of volunteers to typical traffic incidents screened in the laboratory and test responses in actual autobahn traffic.

A trial vehicle, Dr Thomas Bösser explains, is fitted with unobtrusive instruments to register, as comprehensively as possible the behaviour of volunteers and the circumstances.

Traffic is recorded by video camera. Dashboard data, such as speed, braking and acceleration, are logged. The driver's data, such as electrocardiagram readings, are also taken, since they allow inferences about his excitement.

All this is immediately fed to a computer, while trained observers monitor the video tapes for use of direction indicators, overtaking manoeuvres, lane changing, distance from the next vehicle and so on.

These traffic data are also fed to the computer, providing a complete picture of the behaviour of driver and vehicle over a period of 75 minutes.

Twenty-five test drives have so far been evaluated, and one of the first conclusions is that aggressive behaviour in autobahn traffic is almost invariably associated with a reduction in speed and distance from the nearest vehicles.

Aggression thus tends to mount when traffic no longer flows smoothly or increases in density.

Project psychologists have yet to clearly identify a situation in which the behaviour of one road-user has unquestionably caused an aggressive response from another.

This is because denser traffic obliges motorists to slow down in a way not felt to be forced on one driver by another.

When traffic starts to snarl up drivers too close to the car ahead evidently do not feel their behaviour at the wheel to be in any way aggressive.

The aim of the survey, Dr Bösser says, is to evolve a model incorporating every aspect of motoring. Models which take emotional aspects into account are better able to simulate traffic flow for planning purposes.

He is not prepared to guess whether surveys of this kind might enable scientists to regulate aggressive behaviour on the roads. The project had no such aim in view. Besides, the decision was up to politicians rather than scientists.

Konrad Müller-Christiansen
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 August 1978)

Schools give courses for moped riders

Moped lessons are not only part of the regular curriculum at an initial 21 secondary schools in North Rhine-Westphalia. Pass or failure even counts towards school certificate grades.

Lessons are supervised by specially trained teachers in conjunction with police officers. The scheme, involving both theory and practice, is to be introduced in a further 40 schools in other parts of West Germany this autumn.

In some schools moped lessons are compulsory, in others they are optional "I had so many applicants that we had to cast lots," says maths and physics teach Gerda Hoppe at her Düsseldorf school.

Eight boys and seven girls, all aged 15, take turns at lessons on three mopeds lent by a road safety organisation. Crash helmets have been privately donated. Road signs for the course were made in woodwork lessons.

North Rhine-Westphalian Education Minister Jürgen Girgensohn attended the first moped lesson at Frau Hoppe's Düsseldorf school.

He quoted a medical report that 537 patients in the neurosurgery ward of Bonn University Hospital included 162 youngsters aged under twenty.

The 537 were all injured in accidents on motorcycles and mopeds. Of the teenagers, 142 had brain damage. Thirty-seven died in hospital and only eight per cent of the 142 made a full recovery.

Fifty per cent of 14- and 15-year-old children ride mopeds, according to a Düsseldorf Education Ministry estimate.

Felix Mottl, president of the Road Safety Association, adds that in 1976 the accident statistics included 10,932 moped riders.

In the first five months of this year there were 60 deaths, 1,511 serious and 3,008 minor injuries among moped riders in North Rhine-Westphalia alone.

Marks are awarded for performance in moped lessons, with grades ranging from one to six as in other subjects.

Peter Weigert
(Die Welt, 28 August 1978)

Knights of the road all gone

Women drivers faced with a breakdown can no longer rely on men rescuing the damsel in distress, says Munich psychologist Rudolf Wormser.

Once men liked nothing better than to turn knightly when a woman driver was stranded.

But not any longer, says Wormser in a Munich University thesis entitled Taxonomy and the Motivation behind Altruistic Behaviour.

To test people's readiness to help each other he experimented with everyday motoring incidents.

A car breakdown was staged on a main road out of Munich. Three kinds of cars were used — a compact, a family saloon and a more expensive model — and six drivers, three men and three women, each dressed appropriately for their kind of car.

How many motorists would stop and offer to help? Three thousand motorists drove past during the observation period: six per cent women and 14 per cent men stopped to lend a hand.

To his surprise Wormser discovered that, in Munich at least, motorists seem more inclined to help men than women.

This is a reversal of the results of three American surveys earlier this decade which showed that stranded women drivers invariably stand to be helped faster and more often than men.

The Munich survey also indicated a subtle pattern of loyalties among drivers of kinds of vehicle. Drivers are more likely to help others driving the same make than drivers of different marques.

This is particularly marked in the medium-price bracket family saloon category.

The Munich psychologist also notes that altruism can be prompted and is, in a way, infectious. When an additional breakdown was staged ahead of the main experiment, more motorists who had seen the earlier breakdown were ready to lend a hand than was otherwise the case.

Rose-Marie Borngässer
(Die Welt, 23 August 1978)

Continued from page 7

entries celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, the theme being "Work and Leisure Time".

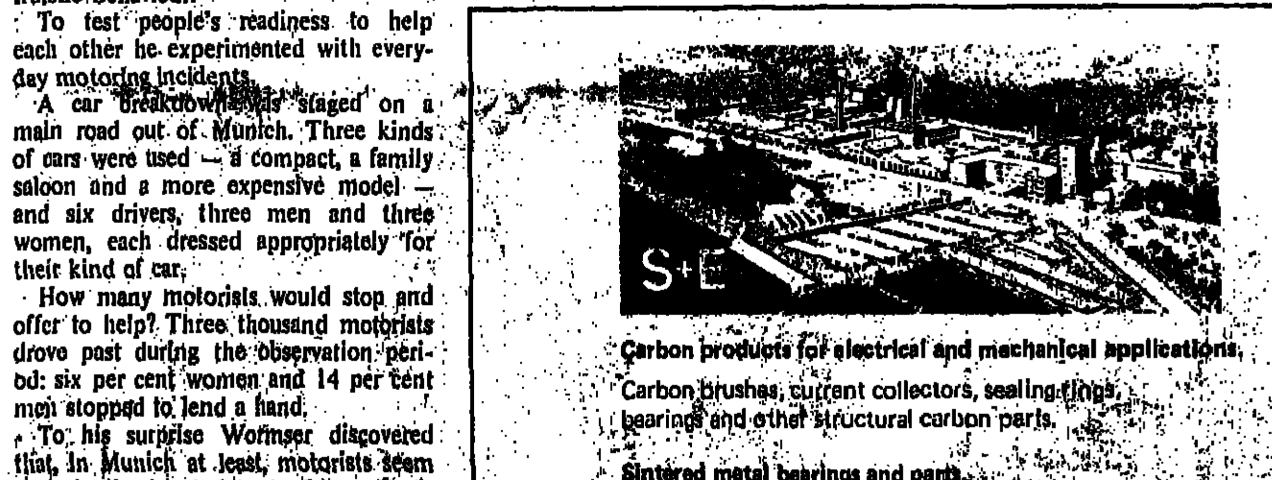
This year's youth competition is on "The Family World", while the newspaper readers' competition is called "Focus 77".

As an additional attraction, there will be 17 days of showing of old films starting from the beginnings of cinematography.

The culture prize of the German Photographic Society has been awarded to Berliner Gisèle Freund, now living in Paris. The Erich Salomon Prize went to the American magazine National Geographic, founded around the turn of the century and having a monthly circulation of 9.5 million.

Professor Gruber had a particularly imaginative idea when he proposed the special prize for the best world press photo which must also be the most humane. The award of DM 5,000 was shared by the American Eddi Adams for his photo "Boat of No Smiles", the Russian Valentin Sobolev for his "Angola's Children: Crossing the Street is a Serious Matter" and the Scot Andrew Hosie for "A Little Understanding".

Hannes Schmidt
(Kieler Nachrichten, 21 August 1978)



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■ PERFORMING ARTS

Wuppertal clebrates Pina Bausch's five-year reign

Hannoversche Allgemeine

In the years after World War Two, the French-Russian school of classical ballet began to make its mark in West Germany. Long before John Cranko and the Stuttgart ballet came to fame, Wuppertal was the centre of classical-romantic ballet, with Eric Walter, Alan Carter and Ivan Sertic as its leading choreographers.

For 20 years the Wuppertal ballet could be relied upon to present wonderful classical productions of French and Russian balletic fairy tales. The Wuppertal public loved, admired and appreciated the work of their ensemble.

Nowhere was the contrast with the greyness of everyday life greater than at the Barmer Opera House when *Coppelia* or *The Sleeping Beauty* were being presented — everything was so perfect, so beautiful, so aristocratic and noble. Nowhere else in Wuppertal could one be so absorbed, fascinated and distracted as in the delights of these fairy tales.

The romantic magic of the ballet was so perfect that the entranced balletomanes did not even hear the aerial tramway grinding and creaking away outside — a grim reminder of everyday reality.

In 1973, Pina Bausch, the wicked fairy of German ballet, descended like a thunderbolt upon the classical-romantic Wuppertal theatre paradise and ended the idyll of fairy tales. Where once radiant princesses had been carried in the arms of handsome princes, innocent young girls were now dragged across the stage by their hair, whirled through the air, thrown against walls and raped. Chivalry was dead.

Pina Bausch showed the good manners of ballet princes to be nothing but false, traditional and old fashioned ballet etiquette, and she created an image of man as enemy which had little in common with the nimble and elegant dancers of the past.

Where once glittering and colourful fairy tale castles had made us forget reality, dancers now danced on convincing imitations of the bumpy asphalt streets of Wuppertal. Where once the musical director of the Wuppertal Opera House had used the subtle crescendos in Tchaikovsky's operas to drown the sound of the aerial tramway, Josephine Ann Endicott, the rotund star of the Bausch ensemble, uttered such piercing shrieks that people outside stood still with fear, suspecting a road accident nearby.

Thanks to Pina Bausch, reality had rudely broken in on the intact but false dream world of the classical-romantic ballet. Now people talked of the Wuppertal Dance Theatre instead of the Wuppertal Ballet. There were many protests from indignant balletomanes eager to see the back of Miss Bausch.

These same balletomanes now pray to Terpsichore, the muse of dance, that Pina Bausch will never leave. Pina Bausch and her Wuppertal Dance Theatre are today known internationally.

The woman who achieved this extraordinary and almost superhuman feat in a tough five-year struggle still sits deep in thought in the rehearsal room, smoking and brooding, silent and utterly engrossed in her work, often despairing, suffering from the problems of humanity, seeking forms in which to express the truth through dance, torturing herself to find new means and forms of expression. Though most experts now regard her as the leading German woman choreographer, she hardly seems to have noticed her success. Who is this inscrutable woman?

Pina Bausch was born in Solingen in 1940. She was a master pupil of Kurt Joos *(Der Grüne Tisch)* and studied dance at the Folkwang Schule in Essen, as well as under various choreographers in New York.

Arno Wüstenhöfer, then general theatre director in Wuppertal, saw her ballet *Im Winde der Zeit* (In the Wind of Time), for which she won first prize in the Cologne choreography competition, and suggested that she do the choreography for Hans-Peter Lehmann's Wuppertal version of *Tannhäuser*.

Her *Tannhäuser* bacchanal turned out to be a choreographic stroke of genius and Wüstenhöfer then offered her a permanent post.

Pina Bausch, like the late John Cranko, was born under the sign of Leo: she is a leader and a fighter, a charismatic and utterly determined figure. Her unique dancing and acting talent, combined with extraordinary choreographical fantasy and a sure instinct for the theatre, have made it comparatively easy for her to get the maximum of expression and body language out of her dancers, who obey her unconditionally because they recognise her greatness and uniqueness.



Pina Bausch: the end of one tradition, the beginning of another. (Photo: Ulli Weiss)

Right from the start, Pina Bausch avoided well-trodden paths of traditional ballet and set out to discover choreographic new land. She either produced her own ballet, developed her pieces and themes herself, or else she completely revolutionised operas and symphonies, making them into a form of living theatre which no-one would have believed possible.

For the Gluck operas *Iphigenie on Tauris* and *Orpheus and Eurydice* she invented a new style, cool, simple and breathtaking in its modernity. She transformed Bartok's *Bluebeard* and Shakespeare's *Macbeth* into completely different works. The two ballet repertoire works she directed put the rest of the choreographic competition in the shade: her choreographies for Berthold Brecht and Kurt Weill's ballet with songs *Die Sieben Todsünden der Kleinbürger* (The Seven Deadly Sins of the Middle Classes) and of Stravinsky's *Le Sacre du Printemps* are considered by experts to be the standard for these difficult works.

Those who reach the heights as quickly as Pina Bausch must be in danger of losing the ground under their feet. The dramatic tendencies in Bausch's work, in which her dancers sing, talk and scream from the start, are as clear as her attempts to create a complete new theatrical aesthetic, a unique combination of Artaud's Theatre of Cruelty and Grotowski's Poor Theatre.

Edmund Gleede

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 August 1978)



Orchestra of the Hanover Music Academy: the renowned music school can accept only 25 per cent of those who apply for a place. (Photo: Frits Rust)

Hanover is mecca for music study

Many Hanoverians find the Hanover Music Academy, a building of sandstone and concrete finished in 1973 at a cost of DM32 million, "as uninviting as a fortress."

The design and the materials are the functional result of the need for soundproofing. The academy is right in the middle of the city, the planners being of the opinion that art belonged in the city centre and not in a suburban idyll.

Would-be students do not find the institution uninviting: 350 applied for places for the next semester. Only a quarter will be accepted.

The Hanover State University for Music and Theatre has 700 students and 160 teachers and is at full capacity. As most students get individual tuition, it can take fewer students then other universities.

The range of studies which Hanover, like the other 15 musical academies in West Germany, offers, is wide. There are seven departments:

- Composition classes, conducting, singing, keyed instruments, wind instruments, strings and other orchestral instruments.
- Solo classes for composition, conducting, singing and instruments.
- Theory and practice of music education, training for music teachers at grammar and technical schools, seminars for freelance music teachers, teachers at music schools and teacher's of rhythm and music.
- Opera.
- Drama.
- Dance
- Church music.

Every applicant has to take an obligatory entrance examination, and unlike the universities, would-be teachers have to prove their ability to play a musical instruments. Over the years the tests have shown, not only in Hanover, that the standard is improving.

Roland Scholl, the Hanover Academy's director of administration, says: "Children reach the standards we demand earlier than in the past."

Apart from passing the entrance examination, applicants wanting to teach music at schools and those taking the church music (state-examined choir leader and organist) course have to have passed the *Abitur* (university entrance examination). Those wishing to become state-examined music teachers must have passed the ordinarly level examination.

Almost half of the students at Hanover are in the music education department, most of them planning to teach music at grammar schools. It must be comforting to know that, unlike most would-be teachers at universities, they do not need to worry about not getting jobs at the end of their courses. Music teachers are in very short supply at grammar schools, so that teachers only have final examinations to fear.

Music making is in fashion again; 450,000 children are learning the flute, the guitar or the piano at the 460 music schools in West Germany. The prospects for students wanting to teach at these schools are, surprisingly, not rosy. There are 14,800 teachers at the schools but for financial reasons only 1,800 have permanent posts. The rest supplement their incomes by giving private lessons.

The second largest group studying at

Continued on page 11

■ EDUCATION

New Act sends teachers, parents back to school

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The new North-Rhine-Westphalia School Cooperation Act giving parents more say in school matters came into force on August 1 and will mean a re-learning process for teachers and parents.

The Act reduces certain prerogatives of teachers and gives parents new rights which they will have to learn to exercise.

There have been a number of criticisms of the law and it will be some time before it is in operation throughout the Land. In principle, those concerned approve of the reform but teachers are unhappy about some details.

North Rhine-Westphalian Minister of Education Jürgen Girgensohn will be travelling around the Land at the beginning of the new school term trying to win approval for the reform. He will speak at 12 major meetings between 17 August and 12 September, the first in Cologne.

This information and publicity campaign is the climax of the Education ministry's almost unparalleled efforts to explain this Act to the people. The effort included printing 3.5 million pamphlets explaining the reform to parents.

The magazine *S für Schule* (S for School) published by the Education Ministry (circulation 3.4 million) will bring out a special issue this month printing the Act in full, explaining it and giving practical tips on its application.

Pupils' and parents' representatives, schools and educational authorities have already received preliminary information sheets, of which 30,000 were sent to schools.

Ministry of Education press officer Jürgen Tebrath says: "We have never before made such massive efforts to explain and publicise a law."

It has rarely taken so long for an Act to be passed. Ten years were spent working out plans, producing and modifying draft versions, and the law was not passed in the Düsseldorf Landtag until 13 December last year. "The law aims to reach a compromise," says Tebrath.

But it is a compromise at the teachers' cost. Before the Act, parents and pupils had no say in decisions at schools. The parents' representative bodies were purely advisory. Under the new law, parents and pupils have the right to be informed, to co-determination and to decision-making in school matters.

Henning von Schroeter, the Education ministry civil servant dealing with the Act, fears "adaptation difficulties" because many teachers will have to get used to parents and pupils having a say in school decisions.

The school conference is the key institution in the new legislation, a body designed to achieve more school democracy.

Fifty per cent of the members of this school parliament will be teachers, the other 50 will be parents' and pupils' representatives. Pupils have to be in the seventh class at least (aged 12 or over) before they can sit in the school parliament. This means at primary schools the body consists only of teachers and parents' representatives, each group providing fifty per cent of members.

At secondary modern schools and technical schools, the teacher-parents-pupil ratio will be 3—2—1; at grammar schools and comprehensive schools with sixth forms the ratio will be 2—1—1; at schools such as vocational training schools where the pupils are 16 and above the ratio will be 3—1—2; at evening grammar schools and advanced technical schools half of the members will be teachers and half pupils.

The headmaster will be chairman of the school conference, his function being to mediate between the groups. As a rule he will not have an ordinary vote, only a casting vote.

Representatives will be elected by the teachers' staff conference, the parents' representatives and the pupils' representative body. The size of the school parliament will depend on the size of the school. Those with up to 200 pupils will have six representatives, those with up to 500 will have 12, those with up to a thousand 24, and those with over a thousand 36 representatives.

The school conference will decide on a number of matters previously decided at staff meetings, including coordination of homework, times for examinations and tests, setting up of extra courses, the introduction of new textbooks and teaching aids, school rules, the school budget, and arrangements for parents wishing to sit in on lessons.

The main problem initially will be that teachers are far better informed and far more familiar with the running of the school. A report from comprehensive schools where this system has operated for two years says the information gap between teachers and parents was a problem in the beginning. Ferdinand Zoellner, chairman of the parents' association at Steinbüchel secondary modern school, where there has been a school parliament since 1972, confirms the problem of information at the start. On the whole, though, the experiment has been a success and the number of parents' representatives has tripled.

The Land Parents' Associations, which is close to the Christian Democrats, has sent 70,000 information booklets to its members. According to executive member Helmut Schippers, his organisation has a "basically positive approach" to the new legislation and even rejected a CDU alternative draft.

A "Co-determination at School" committee, of which reform educationist Professor Hans G. Rolff is a member, has been set up in Gelsenkirchen to prepare working class parents for the school parliaments.

The North Rhine-Westphalia branch of the Trades Union Confederation (DGB) has also been active. Over 200,000 leaflets on the new act were distributed to workers. Deputy DGB Land chairman Walter Haas says: "Educational policies are interest group policies. Workers should not leave school politics to those who are only concerned with maintaining their own privileges."

Despite this kind of tough talking, teachers do not feel that parents are breathing down their necks. Ilse Brusis, chairman of the North Rhine-Westphalia Education and Science Union (GEW), and Burkhard Sprenger, chairman of the Land's Teachers' Association, say the loss of teachers prerogatives is the least of their problems; they wanted parental co-determination.

The criticism from these two organisations is that they fear there could be conflict in their own ranks. The new Act has strengthened the position of the headmaster, weakened by the previous conference regulations. His casting vote could be decisive on important matters.

Then they fear that teachers will have to do most of the work in putting the law into practice. Sprenger says: "Teachers have to attend the school conference, parents' representatives do not."

Both organisations, whose views on educational matters usually differ, demand that teachers who are members of the school conference should have their teaching loads reduced.

The Minister of Finance would have to have his say on any such measure. No-one in the Ministry of Education is thinking of introducing a measure of this kind at the moment. The argument is that the general public would not approve.

Horst Schiffmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 August 1978)

Students find it tough to come out

Students in West Germany find it difficult to manage financially, according to figures published by the German Students' Association.

From 1973 to 1976 student expenditure rose by only 11 per cent to DM638, whereas the overall cost of living rose by 18 per cent.

Thirty per cent of all students and 40 per cent of students at technical universities receive no money at all from their parents, and only five per cent of students receive DM600 or more a month from home.

The students' plight was made worse by the poor economic climate of the past few years. It has been more difficult to get part-time and holiday jobs. In the semester holidays in February and March 1976, only 44 per cent of students had work.

Twenty-six per cent said they wanted to work but could not find a job or could not get as much work as they wanted. Thirteen per cent of students had gone into debt in the year before the poll in the summer of 1976 and had been unable to pay their debts off.

The figures show that 38.2 per cent of university students receive government grants. Sixty six per cent of them come from working class families. At the technical universities 64 per cent of students receive grants.

The number of students living in lodgings dropped from 52 to 18 per cent in the period 1956-1976.

The number of students living in their own flats rose from 24.9 to 28.9 per cent between 1973 and 1976. Eighteen per cent in 1976 (14 per cent in 1973) share flats.

Twenty-two per cent of students are 21 or younger. The number 26 and older rose from 25.3 per cent in 1973 to 30 per cent in 1976.

In 1976 almost one in three students was female. The figure for 1956 was 17.7 per cent. The number of children from working class families rose by two per cent to 13 per cent. At technical universities, 28.1 per cent of students come from working class backgrounds.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 16 August 1978)

Continued from page 10

the Hanover Academy consists of instrumentalists. What are their pospects after examinations. Roland Scholl says orchestras are looking for good violinists, and this is confirmed by the Deutsche Musikrat.

There are good reasons for the shortage. On the one hand, there are more violins than any other group of instruments in an orchestra; on the other, German violinists could not compete internationally for a long time because of the half-hearted encouragement of young violinists. Things are looking up now. Qualified woodwind and brass players also rarely have difficulty finding work today.

The situation for those graduating in singing, dance and theatre is paradoxical. According to the Central Stage, Television and Film Exchange, the Federal Institute of Labour has great difficulty satisfying the demand for operatic choral singers. In the 1976—77 season there were 441 vacancies but only 233 applicants for posts.

This is less surprising when one learns how much they are paid; the average monthly wage is about DM1,800, and choral singers are generally regarded as "people who sing now and then in the opera." Their social status is not high.

Supply and demand is the reverse for soloists. German-language opera houses only have 50 to 70 vacancies a season, and women singers have even more trouble than men in finding work. Only very talented singers have a chance.

The rewards for dancers, after years of strenuous training, are still very meagre except for the lucky few who become soloists: corps de ballet dancers earn between DM 1,800 and DM2,500 a month (men are in high demand at the moment).

A dancer's career is also usually over at 40 and ballerinas usually reach the critical age at 35. They then have the possibility of becoming dancing teachers at private schools (the prospects are good) or of retraining.

Roland Scholl describes dancers as the most hard-working students at the academy, those who can least afford to skip a few hours or take it easy for a few days. They have great difficulty planning their futures.

The Hanover Academy, which cannot ignore the student's professional pospects and his future social status, therefore advises dancers to take subsidiary subjects: for example the rhythmic-musical course, which leads to a qualification as a music therapist, a much sought-after training.

There are about 30 student actors at the academy and their prospects are not as poor as one might think. Even graduates of state universities are in demand, but only as poorly paid beginners. Two years later, when they are experienced enough to demand higher wages, the real struggle begins for young actors, who often have to apply to theatres before finding work.

It is important to repeat here the commonplace that enthusiasm, hard work and dedication are essential in all artistic professions. But it is equally important to have a strong sense of reality.

Brigitte Helfer

(Die Welt, 16 August 1978)

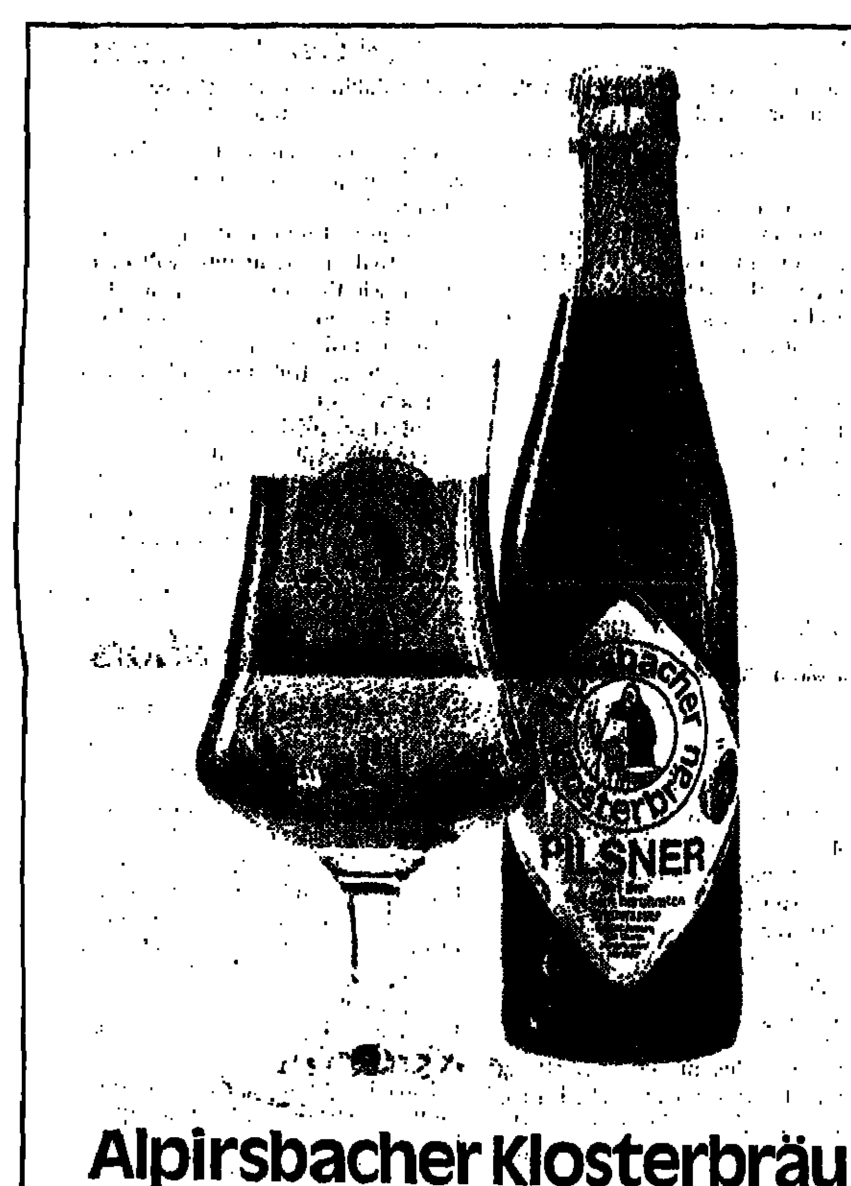
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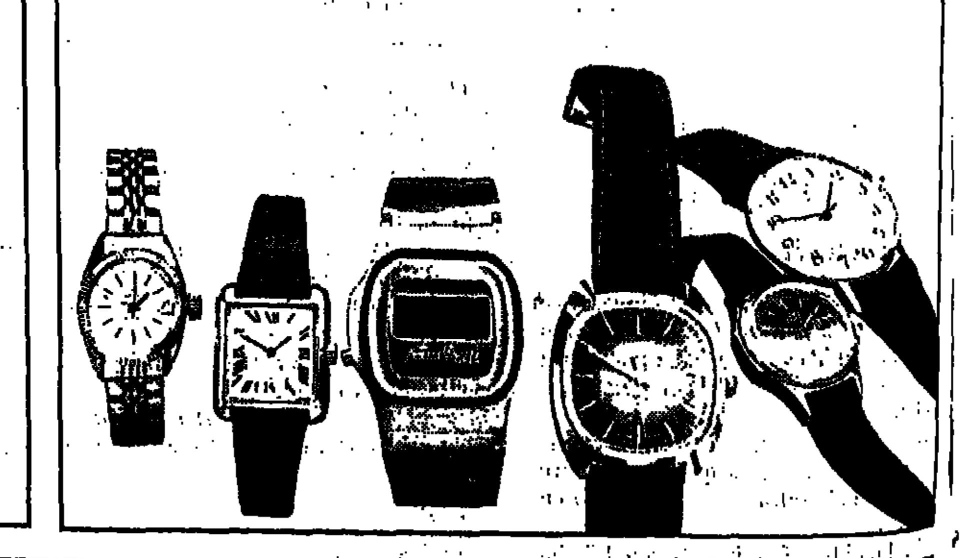
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Yet psychic excitement and stress need not automatically trigger aggressive behaviour, Dr Amélie Mummendey of Münster recently said in a Scientific Research Association (DFG) lecture in Bonn.

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The circumstances that cause aggression in traffic are as a rule extraordinarily complex and can seldom be reduced to a common denominator.

Broadly, it is as much a matter of individual mentality as of external circumstances, but, Dr Mummendey says, interaction between personal factors and outward circumstances must also be borne in mind.

Things happen in autobahn traffic which initially do no more than heighten psychic excitement. These shortlived emotional processes are prompted, say, by the behaviour of other motorists, labelled annoyance or frustration and taken as a personal attack.

Psychological research into aggression presents an opportunity of investigating this phenomenon in greater detail, and since 1975 the Scientific Research Association has subsidised a survey of autobahn aggression by the psychology department of Münster University.

The project is aimed in particular at analysing the circumstances and sequence in which dangerous and aggressive behaviour occurs in traffic.

The Münster psychologists test the reactions of volunteers to typical traffic incidents screened in the laboratory and test responses in actual autobahn traffic.

A trial vehicle, Dr Thomas Bösser explains, is fitted with unobtrusive instruments to register as comprehensively as possible the behaviour of volunteers and the circumstances.

Traffic is recorded by video camera. Dashboard data, such as speed, braking and acceleration, are logged. The driver's data, such as electrocardiagram readings, are also taken, since they allow inferences about his excitement.

All this is immediately fed to a computer, while trained observers monitor the video tapes for use of direction indicators, overtaking manoeuvres, lane changing, distance from the next vehicle and so on.

These traffic data are also fed to the computer, providing a complete picture of the behaviour of driver and vehicle over a period of 75 minutes.

Twenty-five test drives have so far been evaluated, and one of the first conclusions is that aggressive behaviour in autobahn traffic is almost invariably associated with a reduction in speed and distance from the nearest vehicles.

Aggression thus tends to mount when traffic no longer flows smoothly or increases in density.

Project psychologists have yet to clearly identify a situation in which the behaviour of one road-user has unquestionably caused an aggressive response from another.

This is because denser traffic obliges motorists to slow down in a way not felt to be forced on one driver by another.

When traffic starts to snarl up drivers too close to the car ahead evidently do not feel their behaviour at the wheel to be in any way aggressive.

The aim of the survey, Dr Bösser says, is to evolve a model incorporating every aspect of motoring. Models which take emotional aspects into account are better able to simulate traffic flow for planning purposes.

He is not prepared to guess whether surveys of this kind might enable scientists to regulate aggressive behaviour on the roads. The project had no such aim in view. Besides, the decision was up to politicians rather than scientists.

Konrad Müller-Christiansen
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 August 1978)

Schools give courses for moped riders

Moped lessons are not only part of the regular curriculum at an initial 21 secondary schools in North Rhine-Westphalia. Pass or failure even counts towards school certificate grades.

Lessons are supervised by specially trained teachers in conjunction with police officers. The scheme, involving both theory and practice, is to be introduced in a further 40 schools in other parts of West Germany this autumn.

In some schools moped lessons are compulsory, in others they are optional "I had so many applicants that we had to cast lots," says maths and physics teach Gerda Hoppe at her Düsseldorf school.

Eight boys and seven girls, all aged 15, take turns at lessons on three mopeds lent by a road safety organisation. Crash helmets have been privately donated. Road signs for the course were made in woodwork lessons.

North Rhine-Westphalian Education Minister Jürgen Girgensohn attended the first moped lesson at Frau Hoppe's Düsseldorf school.

He quoted a medical report that 537 patients in the neurosurgery ward of Bonn University Hospital included 162 youngsters aged under twenty.

The 537 were all injured in accidents on motorcycles and mopeds. Of the teenagers, 142 had brain damage. Thirty-seven died in hospital and only eight per cent of the 142 made a full recovery.

Fifty per cent of 14- and 15-year-old children ride mopeds, according to a Düsseldorf Education Ministry estimate.

Felix Mottl, president of the Road Safety Association, adds that in 1976 the accident statistics included 10,932 moped riders.

In the first five months of this year there were 60 deaths, 1,511 serious and 3,008 minor injuries among moped riders in North Rhine-Westphalia alone.

Marks are awarded for performance in moped lessons, with grades ranging from one to six as in other subjects.

Peter Weigert
(Die Welt, 25 August 1978)

Knights of the road all gone

Women drivers faced with a breakdown can no longer rely on men rescuing the damsel in distress, says Munich psychologist Rudolf Wormser.

Once men liked nothing better than to turn knightly when a woman driver was stranded.

But not any longer, says Wormser in a Munich University thesis entitled Taxonomy and the Motivation behind Altruistic Behaviour.

To test people's readiness to help each other he experimented with everyday motoring incidents.

A car breakdown was staged on a main road out of Munich. Three kinds of cars were used — a compact, a family saloon and a more expensive model — and six drivers, three men and three women, each dressed appropriately for their kind of car.

How many motorists would stop and offer to help? Three thousand motorists drove past during the observation period: six per cent women and 14 per cent men stopped to lend a hand.

To his surprise Wormser discovered that, in Munich at least, motorists seem more inclined to help men than women.

This is a reversal of the results of three American surveys earlier this decade which showed that stranded women drivers invariably stand to be helped faster and more often than men.

The Munich survey also indicated a subtle pattern of loyalties among drivers of kinds of vehicle. Drivers are more likely to help others driving the same make than drivers of different marques.

This is particularly marked in the medium-price bracket family saloon category.

The Munich psychologist also notes that altruism can be prompted and is, in a way, infectious. When an additional breakdown was staged ahead of the main experiment, more motorists who had seen the earlier breakdown were ready to lend a hand than was otherwise the case.

Rose-Marie Borngässer
(Die Welt, 23 August 1978)

Continued from page 7

entries celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, the theme being "Work and Leisure Time".

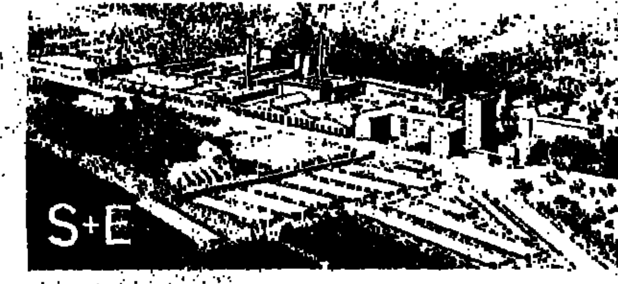
This year's youth competition is on "The Family World", while the newspaper readers' competition is called "Focus 77".

As an additional attraction there will be 17 days of showing of old films starting from the beginnings of cinematography.

The culture prize of the German Photographic Society has been awarded to Berliner Gisèle Freund, now living in Paris. The Erich Salomon Prize went to the American magazine National Geographic, founded around the turn of the century and having a monthly circulation of 9.5 million.

Professor Gruber had a particularly imaginative idea when he proposed the special prize for the best world press photo which must also be the most humane. The award of DM 5,000 was shared by the American Eddi Adams for his photo "Boat of No Smiles", the Russian Valentin Sobolev for his "Angola's Children: Crossing the Street is a Serious Matter" and the Scot Andrew Hosie for "A Little Understanding".

Hannes Schmidt
(Kieler Nachrichten, 21 August 1978)



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■ PERFORMING ARTS

Wuppertal clebrates Pina Bausch's five-year reign

Hannoversche Allgemeine

In the years after World War Two, the French-Russian school of classical ballet began to make its mark in West Germany. Long before John Cranko and the Stuttgart ballet came to fame, Wuppertal was the centre of classical-romantic ballet, with Eric Walter, Alan Carter and Ivan Serticias its leading choreographers.

For 20 years the Wuppertal ballet could be relied upon to present wonderful classical productions of French and Russian balletic fairy tales. The Wuppertal public loved, admired and appreciated the work of their ensemble.

Nowhere was the contrast with the greyness of everyday life greater than at the Barmer Opera House when *Coppelia* or *The Sleeping Beauty* were being presented — everything was so perfect, so beautiful, so aristocratic and noble. Nowhere else in Wuppertal could one be so absorbed, fascinated and distracted as in the delights of these fairy tales.

The romantic magic of the ballet was so perfect that the entranced balletomanes did not even hear the aerial tramway grinding and creaking away outside — a grim reminder of everyday reality.

In 1973, Pina Bausch, the wicked fairy of German ballet, descended like a thunderbolt upon the classical-romantic Wuppertal theatre paradise and ended the idyll of fairy tales. Where once radiant princesses had been carried in the arms of handsome princes, innocent young girls were now dragged across the stage by their hair, whirled through the air, thrown against walls and raped. Chivalry was dead.

Pina Bausch showed the good manners of ballet princes to be nothing but false, traditional and old fashioned ballet etiquette, and she created an image of man as enemy which had little in common with the nimble and elegant dancers of the past.

Where once glittering and colourful fairy tale castles had made us forget reality, dancers now danced on convincing imitations of the bumpy asphalt streets of Wuppertal. Where once the musical director of the Wuppertal Opera House had used the subtle croscendos in Tchaikovsky's operas to drown the sound of the aerial tramway, Josephine Ann Endicott, the rotund star of the Bausch ensemble, uttered such piercing shrieks that people outside stood still with fear, suspecting a road accident nearby.

Thanks to Pina Bausch, reality had rudely broken in on the intact but false dream world of the classical-romantic ballet. Now people talked of the Wuppertal Dance Theatre instead of the Wuppertal Ballet. There were many protests from indignant balletomanes eager to see the back of Miss Bausch.

These same balletomanes now pray to Terpsichore, the muse of dance, that Pina Bausch will never leave. Pina Bausch and her Wuppertal Dance Theatre are today known internationally.

The woman who achieved this extraordinary and almost superhuman feat in a tough five-year struggle still sits deep in thought in the rehearsal room, smoking and brooding, silent and utterly engrossed in her work, often despairing, suffering from the problems of humanity, seeking forms in which to express the truth through dance, torturing herself to find new means and forms of expression. Though most experts now regard her as the leading German woman choreographer, she hardly seems to have noticed her success. Who is this inscrutable woman?

Pina Bausch was born in Solingen in 1940. She was a master pupil of Kurt Joos *(Der Grüne Tisch)* and studied dance at the Folkwang Schule in Essen, as well as under various choreographers in New York.

Arno Wüstenhöfer, then general theatre director in Wuppertal, saw her ballet *Im Winde der Zeit* (In the Wind of Time), for which she won first prize in the Cologne choreography competition, and suggested that she do the choreography for Hans-Peter Lehmann's Wuppertal version of *Tannhäuser*.

Her *Tannhäuser* bacchanal turned out to be a choreographic stroke of genius and Wüstenhöfer then offered her a permanent post.

Pina Bausch, like the late John Cranko, was born under the sign of Leo: she is a leader and a fighter, a charismatic and utterly determined figure. Her unique dancing and acting talent, com-



Pina Bausch: the end of one tradition, the beginning of another. (Photo: Ulli Weiss)

bined with extraordinary choreographical fantasy and a sure instinct for the theatre, have made it comparatively easy for her to get the maximum of expression and body language out of her dancers, who obey her unconditionally because they recognise her greatness and uniqueness.

Right from the start, Pina Bausch avoided well-trodden paths of traditional ballet and set out to discover choreographic new land. She either produced her own ballet, developed her pieces and themes herself, or else she completely revolutionised operas and symphonies, making then into a form of living theatre which no-one would have believed possible.

For the Gluck operas *Iphigenie on Tauris* and *Orpheus and Eurydice* she invented a new style, cool, simple and breathtaking in its modernity. She transformed Bartok's *Bluebeard* and Shakespeare's *Macbeth* into completely different works. The two ballet repertoire works she directed put the rest of the choreographic competition in the shade: her choreographies for Berthold Brecht and Kurt Weill's ballet with songs *Die Sieben Todsünden der Kleinbürger* (The Seven Deadly Sins of the Middle Classes) and of Stravinsky's *Le Sacre du Printemps* are considered by experts to be the standard for these difficult works.

Those who reach the heights as quickly as Pina Bausch must be in danger of losing the ground under their feet. The dramatic tendencies in Bausch's work, in which her dancers sing, talk and scream from the start, are as clear as her attempts to create a complete new theatrical aesthetic, a unique combination of Artaud's Theatre of Cruelty and Grotowski's Poor Theatre.

Edmund Gleede

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 August 1978)



Orchestra of the Hanover Music Academy: the renowned music school can accept only 25 per cent of those who apply for a place. (Photo: Frits Rüst)

Hanover is mecca for music study

Many Hanoverians find the Hanover Music Academy, a building of sandstone and concrete finished in 1973 at a cost of DM32 million, "as uninviting as a fortress."

The design and the materials are the functional result of the need for soundproofing. The academy is right in the middle of the city, the planners being of the opinion that art belonged in the city centre and not in a suburban idyll.

Would-be students do not find the institution univiting: 350 applied for places for the next semester. Only a quarter will be accepted.

The Hanover State University for Music and Theatre has 700 students and 160 teachers and is at full capacity. As most students get individual tuition, it can take fewer students then other universities.

The range of studies which Hanover, like the other 15 musical academies in West Germany, offers, is wide. There are seven departments:

- Composition classes, conducting, singing, keyed instruments, wind instruments, strings and other orchestral instruments.
- Solo classes for composition, conducting, singing and instruments.
- Theory and practice of music education, training for music teachers at grammar and technical schools, seminars for freelance music teachers, teachers at music schools and teacher's of rhythm and music.
- Opera.
- Drama.
- Dance
- Church music.

Every applicant has to take an obligatory entrance examination, and unlike the universities, would-be teachers have to prove their ability to play a musical instruments. Over the years the tests have shown, not only in Hanover, that the standard is improving.

Roland Scholl, the Hanover Academy's director of administration, says: "Children reach the standards we demand earlier than in the past."

Apart from passing the entrance examination, applicants wanting to teach music at schools and those taking the church music (state-examined choir leader and organist) course have to have passed the *Abitur* (university entrance examination). Those wishing to become state-examined music teachers must have passed the ordinarly level examination.

Almost half of the students at Hanover are in the music education department, most of them planning to teach music at grammar schools. It must be comforting to know that, unlike most would-be teachers at universities, they do not need to worry about not getting jobs at the end of their courses. Music teachers are in very short supply at grammar schools, so that teachers only have final examinations to fear.

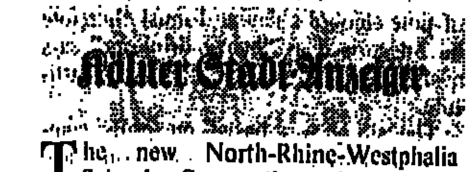
Music making is in fashion again: 450,000 children are learning the flute, the guitar or the piano at the 460 music schools in West Germany. The prospects for students wanting to teach at these schools are, surprisingly, not rosy. There are 14,800 teachers at the schools but for financial reasons only 1,800 have permanent posts. The rest supplement their incomes by giving private lessons.

The second largest group studying at

Continued on page 11

■ EDUCATION

New Act sends teachers, parents back to school



The new North-Rhine-Westphalia School Cooperation Act giving parents more say in school matters came into force on August 1 and will mean a re-learning process for teachers and parents.

The Act reduces certain prerogatives of teachers and gives parents new rights which they will have to learn to exercise.

There have been a number of criticisms of the law and it will be some time before it is in operation throughout the Land. In principle, those concerned approve of the reform but teachers are unhappy about some details.

North Rhine-Westphalian Minister of Education Jürgen Girgensohn will be travelling around the Land at the beginning of the new school term trying to win approval for the reform. He will speak at 12 major meetings between 17 August and 12 September, the first in Cologne.

This information and publicity campaign is the climax of the Education ministry's almost unparalleled efforts to explain this Act to the people. The effort included printing 3.5 million pamphlets explaining the reform to parents.

The magazine *S für Schule* (S for School) published by the Education Ministry (circulation 3.4 million) will bring out a special issue this month printing the Act in full, explaining it and giving practical tips on its application.

Pupils' and parents' representatives, schools and educational authorities have already received preliminary information sheets, of which 30,000 were sent to schools.

Ministry of Education press officer Jürgen Tebrath says: "We have never before made such massive efforts to explain and publicise a law."

It has rarely taken so long for an Act to be passed. Ten years were spent working out plans, producing and modifying draft versions, and the law was not passed in the Düsseldorf Landtag until 13 December last year. "The law aims to reach a compromise," says Tebrath.

But it is a compromise at the teachers' cost. Before the Act, parents and pupils had no say in decisions at schools. The parents' representative bodies were purely advisory. Under the new law, parents and pupils have the right to be informed, to co-determination and to decision-making in school matters.

Henning von Schroeter, the Education ministry civil servant dealing with the Act, fears "adaptation difficulties" because many teachers will have to get used to parents and pupils having a say in school decisions.

The school conference is the key institution in the new legislation, a body designed to achieve more school democracy.

Fifty per cent of the members of this school parliament will be teachers, the other 50 will be parents' and pupils' representatives. Pupils have to be in the seventh class at least (aged 12 or over) before they can sit in the school parliament. This means at primary schools the body consists only of teachers and parents' representatives, each group providing fifty per cent of members.

At secondary modern schools and technical schools, the teacher-parents-pupil ratio will be 3—2—1; at grammar schools and comprehensive schools with sixth forms the ratio will be 2—1—1; at schools such as vocational training schools where the pupils are 16 and above the ratio will be 3—1—2; at evening grammar schools and advanced technical schools half of the members will be teachers and half pupils.

The headmaster will be chairman of the school conference, his function being to mediate between the groups. As a rule he will not have an ordinary vote, only a casting vote.

Representatives will be elected by the teachers' staff conference, the parents' representatives and the pupils' representative body. The size of the school parliament will depend on the size of the school. Those with up to 200 pupils will have six representatives, those with up to 500 will have 12, those with up to a thousand 24, and those with over a thousand 36 representatives.

The school conference will decide on a number of matters previously decided at staff meetings, including coordination of homework, times for examinations and tests, setting up of extra courses, the introduction of new textbooks and teaching aids, school rules, the school budget, and arrangements for parents wishing to sit in on lessons.

The main problem initially will be that teachers are far better informed and far more familiar with the running of the school. A report from comprehensive schools where this system has operated for two years says the information gap between teachers and parents was a problem in the beginning. Ferdinand Zoellner, chairman of the parents' association at Steinbüchel secondary modern school, where there has been a school parliament since 1972, confirms the problem of information at the start. On the whole, though, the experiment has been a success and the number of parents' representatives has tripled.

The Land Parents' Associations, which is close to the Christian Democrats, has sent 70,000 information booklets to its members. According to executive member Helmut Schippers, his organisation has a "basically positive approach" to the new legislation and even rejected a CDU alternative draft.

A "Co-determination at School" committee, of which reform educationist Professor Hans G. Rolff is a member, has been set up in Gelsenkirchen to prepare working class parents for the school parliaments.

The North Rhine-Westphalia branch of the Trades Union Confederation (DGB) has also been active. Over 200,000 leaflets on the new act were distributed to workers. Deputy DGB Land chairman Walter Haas says: "Educational policies are interest group policies. Workers should not leave school politics to those who are only concerned with maintaining their own privileges."

Despite this kind of tough talking, teachers do not feel that parents are breathing down their necks. Ilse Brusis, chairman of the North Rhine-Westphalia Education and Science Union (GEW), and Burkhard Sprenger, chairman of the Land's Teachers' Association, say the loss of teachers prerogatives is the least of their problems; they wanted parental co-determination.

The criticism from these two organisations is that they fear there could be conflict in their own ranks. The new Act has strengthened the position of the headmaster, weakened by the previous conference regulations. His casting vote could be decisive on important matters.

Then they fear that teachers will have to do most of the work in putting the law into practice. Sprenger says: "Teachers have to attend the school conference, parents' representatives do not."

Both organisations, whose views on educational matters usually differ, demand that teachers who are members of the school conference should have their teaching loads reduced.

The Minister of Finance would have to have his say on any such measure. No-one in the Ministry of Education is thinking of introducing a measure of this kind at the moment. The argument is that the general public would not approve.

Horst Schiffmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 August 1978)

Students find it tough to come out

Students in West Germany find it difficult to manage financially, according to figures published by the German Students' Association.

From 1973 to 1976 student expenditure rose by only 11 per cent to DM638, whereas the overall cost of living rose by 18 per cent.

Thirty per cent of all students and 40 per cent of students at technical universities receive no money at all from their parents, and only five per cent of students receive DM600 or more a month from home.

The students' plight was made worse by the poor economic climate of the past few years. It has been more difficult to get part-time and holiday jobs. In the semester holidays in February and March 1976, only 44 per cent of students had work.

Twenty-six per cent said they wanted to work but could not find a job or could not get as much work as they wanted. Thirteen per cent of students had gone into debt in the year before the poll in the summer of 1976 and had been unable to pay their debts off.

The figures show that 38.2 per cent of university students receive government grants. Sixty six per cent of them come from working class families. At the technical universities 64 per cent of students receive grants.

The number of students living in lodgings dropped from 52 to 18 per cent in the period 1956-1976.

The number of students living in their own flats rose from 24.9 to 28.9 per cent between 1973 and 1976. Eighteen per cent in 1976 (14 per cent in 1973) share flats.

Twenty-two per cent of students are 21 or younger. The number 26 and older rose from 25.3 per cent in 1973 to 30 per cent in 1976.

In 1976 almost one in three students was female. The figure for 1956 was 17.7 per cent. The number of children from working class families rose by two per cent to 13 per cent. At technical universities, 28.1 per cent of students come from working class backgrounds.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 16 August 1978)

Continued from page 10

the Hanover Academy consists of instrumentalists. What are their pospects after examinations. Roland Scholl says orchestras are looking for good violinists, and this is confirmed by the Deutsche Musikrat.

There are good reasons for the shortage. On the one hand, there are more violins than any other group of instruments in an orchestra; on the other, German violinists could not compete internationally for a long time because of the half-hearted encouragement of young violinists. Things are looking up now. Qualified woodwind and brass players also rarely have difficulty finding work today.

The situation for those graduating in singing, dance and theatre is paradoxical. According to the Central Stage, Television and Film Exchange, the Federal Institute of Labour has great difficulty satisfying the demand for operatic choral singers: in the 1976—77 season there were 441 vacancies but only 233 applicants for posts.

This is less surprising when one learns how much they are paid; the average monthly wage is about DM1,800, and choral singers are generally regarded as "people who sing now and then in the opera." Their social status is not high.

Supply and demand is the reverse for soloists. German-language opera houses only have 50 to 70 vacancies a season, and women singers have even more trouble than men in finding work. Only very talented singers have a chance.

The rewards for dancers, after years of strenuous training, are still very meagre except for the lucky few who become soloists: corps de ballet dancers earn between DM 1,800 and DM2,500 a month (men are in high demand at the moment).

A dancer's career is also usually over at 40 and ballerinas usually reach the critical age at 35. They then have the possibility of becoming dancing teachers at private schools (the prospects are good) or of retraining.

Roland Scholl describes dancers as the most hard-working students at the academy, those who can least afford to skip a few hours or take it easy for a few days. They have great difficulty planning their futures.

The Hanover Academy, which cannot ignore the student's professional prospects and his future social status, therefore advises dancers to take subsidiary subjects: for example the rhythmic-musical course, which leads to a qualification as a music therapist, a much sought-after training.

There are about 30 student actors at the academy and their prospects are not as poor as one might think. Even graduates of state universities are in demand, but only as poorly-paid beginners. Two years later, when they are experienced enough to demand higher wages, the real struggle begins for young actors, who often have to apply to theatres before finding work.

It is important to repeat here the commonplace that enthusiasm, hard work and dedication are essential in all artistic professions. But it is equally important to have a strong sense of reality.

Brigitte Helfer

(Die Welt, 16 August 1978)

■ RESEARCH

Garlic – new secret weapon for fight against cholestrol

No plant is as controversial as garlic and now Professor Hans Reuter of Cologne has concluded after a study of the properties of the seasoning that it has a positive effect on many bodily functions and frequently out-performs conventional medication.

There are those who consider garlic a must in many foods, while others pull a face at the mention of it. But there is no disputing that garlic has for centuries been considered an effective remedy for many ills.

Professor Reuter delved primarily into the so-called plaques of fatty deposits in the blood which play a major role in arteriosclerosis.

When these plaques accumulate, forming occlucions in the blood vessels, heart attacks can be imminent.

Frankfurter Rundschau

Such pathological changes in the blood vessels are triggered by fatty substances in the blood — usually as a consequence of a faulty diet.

Garlic is the remedy Professor Reuter recommends. He is convinced that its effects are greatly beneficial, basing this on laboratory tests and surveys in which he found that garlic tended to normalise the blood's cholesterol level.

Says Professor Reuter: "In this way it is possible to prevent disasters such as heart attacks by a simple prophylactic therapy."

Tests seem to bear out the thesis: using volunteers, Professor Reuter administered 50 grammes of garlic oil in gelatine capsules with butter to one group.

Their cholesterol level remained considerably lower than that of a control group fed butter without garlic.

Equally positive was an experiment with patients who were fed three grammes of raw garlic daily. After four weeks their cholesterol level dropped markedly.

Laboratory tests also showed that garlic not only reduces cholesterol but also kills a number of bacteria, among them those causing tuberculosis and diphtheria.

Professor Reuter said the effectiveness of garlic in some instances outstripped conventional antibiotics such as penicillin.

One major advantage of garlic is that it has no undesirable side effects, apart from its smell.

"If everybody were to eat garlic regularly, as in many southern countries", Professor Reuter says, "the smell would bother no-one."

He attributes the characteristic pungent smell of garlic to certain sulphur molecules and says that, in the "classical" garlic countries (Russia, Greece, India, China) there are conspicuously fewer cases of arteriosclerosis than in the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Granted, it would be going too far to attribute this to the garlic consumption only — but, together with other favourable elements, garlic greatly contributes towards better health."

He recommends that only fresh garlic be used in cooking because the plant loses its beneficial properties when processed. Garlic powder should be used only for flavouring since it has no medicinal properties.

Konrad Weiss rtr

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 August 1978)

Research ship looks for new seafoods

The motor vessel *Marburg*, on charter to the Federal Research Institute for Fisheries, Hamburg, has weighed anchor for a four-month North Atlantic voyage to do research into nonconventional seafood.

The research will centre around the blue capelin, a fish with a length of about 35 centimetres and abundant in European waters from Norway to the *Bay of Biscay*.

Among the commercially little used fish, the blue capelin is the most important.

The MV *Marburg* will also look into other potential food fish, among them the grenadier fish, the blue ling and a number of other species.

According to fisheries experts, these largely unknown fish will gain increasing commercial importance because catch quotas and diminishing stocks preclude any increase in conventional fish catches.

Herring and cod stocks have already been reduced to such an extent that an adequate supply cannot be guaranteed.

The Federal Republic of Germany (like the East bloc) has stepped up its efforts to supplement inadequate fish stocks in home waters by catches of other species to assure an adequate supply of this high quality protein source.

Although there are huge stocks of these little-used fish (which include squid and needle fish), barely any attention has been paid to them for psychological and technical reasons.

Some species, such as squid, are unappetising in appearance; the others cannot yet be caught in large quantities due to a lack of suitable gear and processing machinery.

Although it would be perfectly feasible to catch up to 100 million tons of squid a year, the present annual global catch is a mere one million tons. Even though squid is a favourite on the menus of many southern countries, few Germans eat it, despite its high nutritional value.

Promotional campaigns, in which the public was offered squid prepared in various ways, proved that even German palates found it a delicacy if properly cooked.

Gert Kistenmacher

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 August 1978)

Conference seeks biological ways to beat pests

The third international congress on plant pathology now being attended in Munich by 1,800 specialists from 107 countries is seeking ways to protect plants without chemicals.

Professor Gerhard Schuhmann, president of the Federal Biological Institute for Agriculture and Forestry in Berlin and Brunswick, told the conference that a prime research objective was to promote biological pest control.

A chief aim was to achieve better forecasts on the distribution of plant epidemics caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi and nematodes. This would enable science to forgo the prophylactic use of chemicals.

Professor Heinrich Carl Weltzien, head of the Institute for Plant Diseases at Bonn University, said what mattered was no longer to combat specific pests but to prevent their excessive breeding.

Environmental factors, such as climatic influences conducive to the spread of pests, and their natural biological enemies needed to be better researched, he said.

Plant epidemics were simulated in experiments and then compared with actual epidemics to gather data on environmental factors for application in viticulture and farming, especially wheat.

Professor Rudolf Heitefuss, head of the Institute for Plant Pathology and Plant Protection at Göttingen University, reported on efforts to establish the defence mechanisms of plants in their fight against bacteria and viruses.

By planting resistent species, it should be possible to reduce the use of chemical pesticides, he said.

Professor Heitefuss pointed to the potato as a natural enemy of nematodes (of which there are more than 100,000 species per square meter of cultivated land).

Professor Friedrich Grossmann, head of the Institute for Phytomedicine at Stuttgart University, said long-term effects of harmful chemicals in the environment could deprive plants of natural immunity, making them more vulnerable.

The congress will also deal with the danger to man and beast of the accumulation of heavy metals in plants serving as human food and animal feed.

The meeting was told about spectacular breakthroughs in genetic bacteriology: by changing chromosomes, it has become possible to remove the harmfulness from bacteria.

Participants will discuss ways of artificially inducing immunity in plants against parasites and other natural enemies, and the recent discovery of a giant amoeba that attacks bacteria harmful to plants.

Fungi responsible for losses of 15 to 20 per cent of global harvests will also receive special attention.

Another point for discussion is the training curriculum for the newly-created profession of a "plant doctor."

This new profession is to become the third branch of medicine after human and veterinary medicine.

H. Kaltenegger

(Nordwest Zeitung, 17 August 1978)

Two per cent are 'heavy drinkers' says report

One million West Germans aged over 14 consume more than 80 grammes of pure alcohol a day and must therefore be categorised as "heavy drinkers," says a study by the Marplan Research Institute.

The study was based on polls commissioned by the Work Group on Alcohol. It concluded that 200,000 Germans who consume more than 100 grammes of pure alcohol a day must be classified as alcoholics.

The study calls 72 per cent "moderate drinkers" (up to 40 grammes of pure alcohol a day); 10 per cent "medium drinkers" (40 to 80 grammes); two per cent are categorised as "heavy drinkers" (more than 80 grammes).

Heavy drinkers are found in particularly large numbers (six per cent) in the age group from 18 to 21.

Though there are no heavy drinkers between 14 and 17; one per cent of this group is classified as "medium" – 78,000 youngsters in this age group must be considered as susceptible to alcoholism.

Among the heavy drinkers, the head of the household appears to be over-represented (85 per cent), particularly among beer drinkers (66 per cent).

Wives in the heavy drinker category account for four per cent.

Of those interviewed 39 per cent were beer drinkers, 20 per cent wine drinkers, six per cent favoured hard liquour and four per cent sparkling wine.

Of the men 70 per cent prefer beer, while 71 per cent of the women opt for sparkling wine. Beer also leads among the young, with 34 per cent preferring it.

Drinking at home, on social occasions or as a nightcap, is preferred by 71 per cent.

Among those interviewed, alcoholism takes fifth place as a major problem after crimes of violence, unemployment, political radicalism and drug addiction.

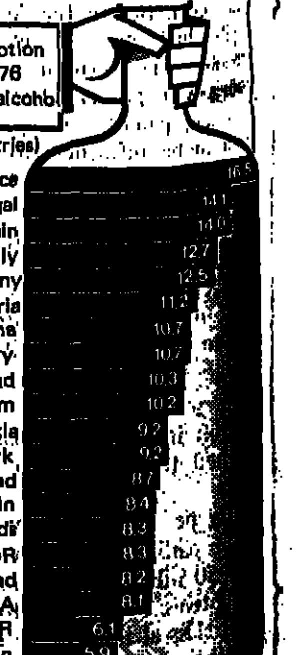
Asked from what age children and young people should be permitted alcoholic beverages, 31 per cent said beer should be allowed to those between 14 and 16. Four per cent were in favour of permitting 11 to 14-year olds, to have beer.

But 73 per cent would permit only those over 18 to have hard liquour.

dpa

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 August 1978)

Grip of the bottle



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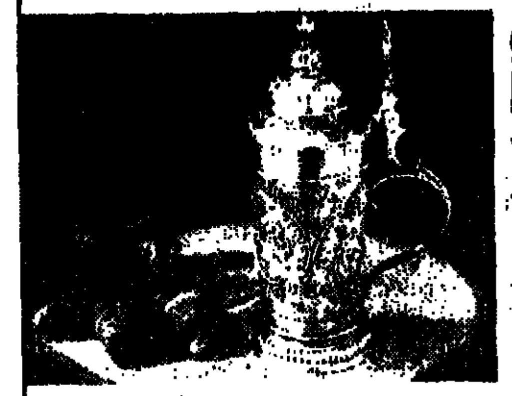
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■ SOCIETY

Idealism meets reality – five years of a living experiment

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The anniversary issue of the house magazine *Kotze* (circulation 1,000), celebrating five years of Hamburg's Steilhoop social housing experiment, is marked by the proximity of illusion and reality in its 35 pages.

The protagonists of the scheme introduce themselves with these words: "We are gaining strength through each other's warmth as we draw close closer to one another. We know no isolation, but only tenderness and helpfulness."

Following five years of communal living, the magazine arrives at a realistic conclusion: "Many projects and ideas resulting from the desire for a better life in togetherness have foundered or had to be abandoned prematurely... we are faced with noise, filth and aggressiveness. Togetherness is a difficult task."

But those who think that this negative statement indicates that the attempt at social integration in the Hamburg apartment house has failed are told differently by the authors: "The model still exists," they say.

And one member is more positive. "I enjoy living here, and wouldn't want to live anywhere else. Life has a chance in Steilshoop – despite the greyness of concrete."

The experiment conceived and embarked on by the architect Rolf Spille five years ago amid dreary housing complexes – an experiment "aimed at self-determination, solidarity and cooperation in creating new forms of togetherness" – goes against the traditional communes of radicals such as Fritz Teufel and Langhans.

Steilshoop has neither the smell of incense and hashish nor do its inhabitants live outside society.

The future tenants were allowed to cooperate in planning the layout of the 4,900 square metres of living space in the building put up by the public housing company SAGA.

At a cost of DM6.9 million, SAGA provided 37 apartments in a six-storey building, ranging from 38-square metre one-room flats to a mammoth 440-square metre unit to be inhabited by a 16-person commune.

The building also has a day nursery, a tearoom, a sauna, a ping-pong room, a workshop, a darkroom, and ample storage space. There is also a laundry and a 600-square metre terrace replacing private balconies.

Among the original objectives was the promotion of neighbourliness as an alternative to mere adjacent living. Moreover, the tenants were to be given almost total self-determination in everything except rent and structural changes of the building.

The "Housing Model Steilshoop", an association of all tenants (they contribute between DM20 and DM40 a year), is the sole lessee of the house. This means the housing company which put up the building has no direct say over rents.

All communes and individual tenants are represented by the association in dealings with the outside world. The association negotiates not only with the landlord but also with the various authorities.

Among the conspicuous successes of the scheme is the rehabilitation of ex-convicts, whose rate of recidivism is well below the national average of 75 per cent. Another outstanding feature is the help given to parents, single or couples, with their children.

Says an unmarried mother: "Everything has worked amazingly well so far, and I never feel alone; there is always somebody I can talk to."

Five years ago the tenants consisted of 143 adults – university students, teachers, blue-collar workers, office workers, a doctor, a judge, journalists, ex-convicts and a taxi driver – and 45 children. They were people from all social strata, determined to embark on an experiment in living. None of the original tenants still lives there.

There remain the basic ideas and difficulties facing the 160 inhabitants in 39 apartments.

Most of them have not been raised to fit into such a scheme, being used to the traditional small family and the security of a private sphere, says Bernhard Beyerlein, a sociology student and board member of the association.

This has led to constant friction over duties within the community, self-administration, styles of living and such issues as whether or not beer should be served in the tearoom (this having been introduced and then discontinued). Another issue is the cleanliness of the tenants.

A source of conflict is also the present rental of DM6.41 per square metre (excluding heating) which the association considers too high and which it blames for being DM50,000 in arrears with the rent. The group says 73 per cent of the tenants have to pay more than a quarter of their incomes for rent.

Says Herr Beyerlein: "Some are unable to pay and wind up in debt. But there have also been those who took advantage of the prevailing spirit of Steilshoop, moving out without settling the rent. This accounts for one-third of our total rent debt."

The social welfare office is also DM13,000 in arrears with its rental subsidies. Another third of overall debt is due to unoccupied apartments for which the association has to pay rent – in some months more than DM3,000.

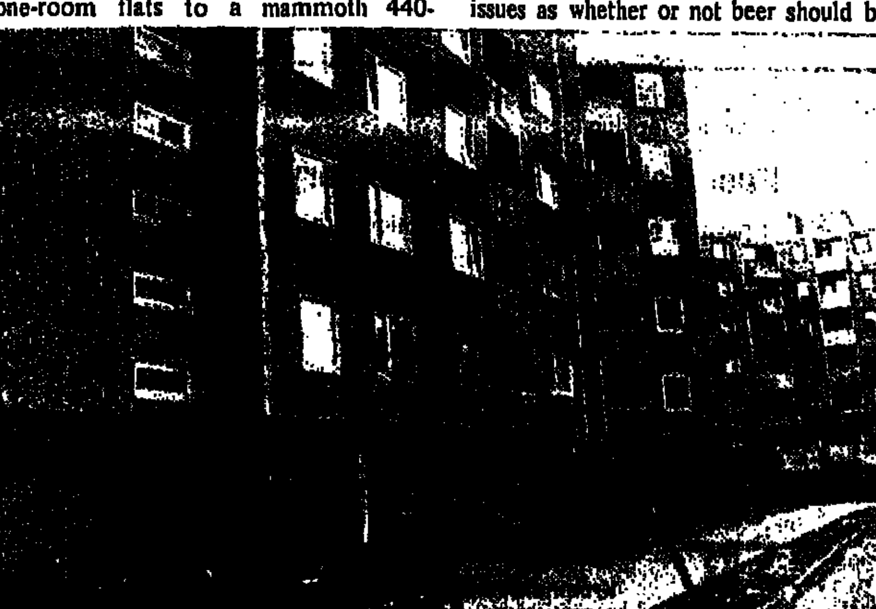
These unoccupied units reflect the experience gathered to date: large communes have proved unworkable. According to Herr Beyerlein, the ideal commune should consist of five to eight people. Anything larger is unstable.

The empty apartments – one of them has 18 rooms – are now to be converted by the landlords into smaller units.

The association advises future tenants to view the scheme as a source of experience: "There is plenty of room and you can misbehave on occasion, venting your anger about the nonsense you have to put up with. You always have the chance of testing your dreams by the realities."

Gert Kistenmacher

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 August 1978)







The Steilshoop housing project in Hamburg: after five years no original tenant remains but hope lives on (Photo: Marianne von der Lancken)

Child care society calls for an ombudsman

The German Society for the Protection of Children wants an ombudsman for children be created to have a say in decisions concerning children and ensuring just legislation.

The society recently devoted its 25th anniversary celebration to contemplating new ways of improving the overall position of children.

The forthcoming Year of the Child 1979, in which the society will play a major role, provides a welcome opportunity for remedies to improve the lot of the child.

The society feels that many political and administrative decisions concerning children are marked by inadequate knowledge of the position of the child in society. This leads to mistakes, easily dubbed as anti-child attitudes, although they are due to lack of understanding.

An onbudsman for children would not entail new bureaucratic institutions but merely an honorary commissioner, operating on local, state and federal levels, with access to expert advice on all issues concerning children. The ombudsman would have to be consulted on all pertinent questions and present an annual report on the position of children in society.

The society also calls for a new definition of the term "illness", prompted by developments in the past decades.

In an era in which more than 50 per cent of children examined by pediatricians show no signs of physical illness and yet are not healthy, it has become necessary to examine the psychological and emotional aspects of illness. Illness must be defined as a physical and or mental-psychological-social disorder, it says.

Such a wider definition of "illness" would do more justice to the new stresses and handicaps to which children are exposed.

It has also been suggested that a concentration of all sick children within special pediatric centres is urgently necessary.

Pediatricians would have to come to the children in these centres to ensure adequate care.

As a supporting measure, longer visiting hours in peiatric wards are wanted. Hospialisation should also be shortened or abolished where not absolutely necessary.

On its efforts to reduce the number of accidents involving children (especially traffic accidents), the society says the reduction of child fatalities in traffic accidents by 50 from 1975 to 1976 is totally insignificant considering that the number of severely injured children rose by 300 in the same period.

The slight decrease in fatalities is attributed to improved surgical techniques.

The society says traffic education of children should be coupled with better education for all other road users. In this connection, there is no evidence of improved traffic planning for child safety.

On the Year of the Child, the German Society for the Protection of Children calls for interdisciplinary scientific institutions devoted to child research.

Other problems, from demands for better pregnancy care and prophylactic check-ups for children all the way to the need for bigger playgrounds, well-fitting shoes, suitable school desks to prevent damage to the spine and feet and better legislation for the care of children, are being discussed.

Professor Dr. K. Nitsch

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 19 August 1978)

■ SPORT

Veteran Walter gets his crown

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

With two metres to go in the finals of the 100 metres breast-stroke world championships in West Berlin no-one would have wagered a cent on Walter Kusch.

From the stands of the Olympic pool it looked like bronze yet again for the 24-year-old Würzburg veteran, with gold for Graham Smith of Canada and silver for local boy Gerald Mörken.

Then Kusch managed the final burst for which he is famous and his first individual world crown was in the bag – a title that had eluded him for eight long years.

Later, once the good news had had time to set in, Kusch explained how he had felt:

"Over the last 20 metres my only thought was for the finish and all I could see was that yellow stripe. While Smith and Mörken came to a halt I concentrated on that final movement of my outstretched arm."

At 24 he is the oldest swimming world champion for years. In 1970 he came third in the 100 metres breaststroke at the European championships in Barcelona. In 1974 he won the European silver medal, in 1977 bronze over 100 and 200 metres.



A world champion at last: Walter Kusch's moment of triumph after winning the 100metres breaststroke at the world championships in West Berlin. (Photo: dpa)

In 1975 he came fourth over 200 metres in the world championships, yet with 26 national championship titles and 31 national records to his credit Kusch had never yet won international gold.

So his Berlin gold medal is a richly-deserved reward for years of training. Würzburg coach Christian Hildebrandt, who took Kusch over from Rainer Siewert, explains how he finally made it.

The secret of the champion's success, it seems, is eight hours' weight training a week. Coach Hildebrandt, like Kusch a 24-year-old, fills in the details:

"In six months Walter improved his peak performance from 65 to 100 kg and his endurance showing from 10 by 40 kg to 10 by 80 kg."

It was bound to make a difference. "I converted two kilograms of fat into muscle," Kusch says. He is 1.84 metres (6ft) tall and weighs 74 kg (163lb) – an ideal figure.

Kusch is a smart lad, although he has yet to make it to university, and as he told journalists after the award ceremony, he has now set his heart on keeping up his swimming until the Moscow Olympics.

The first person to congratulate him was girlfriend Karin Bormann, herself twice national champion but at Berlin a press hostess.

She contributed the pullover Kusch wears to bring good luck on finals days. It is a 50-year-old jumper her grandfather used to wear.

K. D. Spieckermann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 22 August 1978)

Noblest Roman jumps Wiltfang to pinnacle

Gerd Wiltfang on Roman rode four faultless rounds at Aachen to win the showjumping world championship title after a thrilling jump-off.

In the final Wiltfang, 32, from Stuhr, near Bremen, outrode Eddie Macken of Ireland, with ¼ fault, Michael Matz of the United States, with 4¼, and Johan Heins of Holland, eight.

Their mounts were Roman, a seven-year-old Westphalian stallion, Boomerang, an 11-year-old Irish stallion, Jet Run, an American thoroughbred, also 11, and Pandur Z, an eight-year-old Dutch-bred stallion.

These four qualified for the jump-off from a field of 53 after three rounds.

The new world champion is a baker's son who served as a baker's apprentice before being spotted by Alwin Schockemöhle as a promising 17-year-old.

He worked as a stable-lad for Schockemöhle at Mühlen and subsequently for trainers Jupp Kuhn and Dr Schnapka. But now he rides his own horses, and has a few beauties in his stables.

Some 50,000 fans watched with bated breath as Johan Heins on Pandur started the jump-off, in which each of the four horsemen had to go round the course on all the horses, starting with their own.

The eight obstacles, entailing ten jumps, included a difficult three-in-a-row at which Heins sent a brick flying, as did Michael Matz. The crowd roared when Wiltfang finished the first clear round.

But Eddie Macken on Boomerang also rode a clear round. Tension grew as the four riders prepared to go round the course again on each other's mounts. Each was entitled to three minutes' practice, including two jumps. As each rider set out on the course for the seconds that counted, you could have heard a pin drop. The moment they finished there was a standing ovation.

Johan Heins ran up four faults on Jet Run. Matz and Wiltfang rode clear rounds on Roman and Boomerang respectively. Eddie Macken notched up a ¼ time fault on Pandur.

In the third and fourth rounds Matz was penalised ¼ point on time, but the others all rode clear rounds. Wiltfang had the crowd gasping as he cleared the row of three with poles rocking at all three fences.

One of the most interesting world championship trials was the third qualifying round held on two courses the previous day. There were 20 obstacles, 25 jumps in 1,080 [illegible]

By this stage, the field had narrowed to 20, so only the world's best showjumpers were still in the running. Who were to be the lucky four?

Fractions of seconds and points decided the outcome. There was not one poor performance at this stage.

Britain's Caroline Bradley was a favourite with the crowd, but she and Tigre were pipped by Johan Heins and a margin of 0.3 faults.

Gerd Wiltfang, the new champion, takes over from the late Hartwig Steenken, who won the title four years ago at Hickstead. He was only the second German to do so, the first being Hans Günter Winkler in the 50s.

Hans Berding

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 August 1978)

Gerd Wiltfang and Roman: conquerors of the world's best (Photo: Horstmüller)

Single-engine crosses Pole

Heidelberg test pilot Dieter Schmitt, 54, on 19 August became the first man to cross the North Pole in a single-engined aircraft.

It took him 32 hours 32 minutes. He set out from Anchorage, Alaska, at 9.01 hours Central European Time on Friday morning and landed at Riem airport, Munich late on Saturday afternoon.

Schmitt was not only the first to make the crossing; he also set new speed and distance records for single-engined craft.

His Beechcraft normally has a range of 1,000 miles on 180 litres of fuel (47½ US or 40 Imperial gallons), but Schmitt took on 1,350 litres (356 US or 297 Imperial gallons).

It was only just enough for his 8,200-kilometre (5,125-mile) record-breaking flight. When he touched down in Munich he had enough fuel left for another 20 minutes.

His 1,350 litres were carefully calculated for weight. To qualify for the record, the aircraft had to weigh between 1,750 and 3,000 kilograms.

Schmitt flew through foul weather and had to fight off tiredness. Autogenic training helped him to keep his eyes open and his wits about him, as did in-flight interviews with radio stations and a radio chat with his wife.



Test pilot Dieter Schmitt: first man to cross the North Pole in a single engined aircraft. (Photo: dpa)

He steered clear of both stimulant tablets and coffee. Food consisted of six litres of milk, but he had to make do with two when the rest turned sour in turbulence.

He used a special gyro to navigate over the Pole. Bad weather and low cloud made it difficult for him to maintain his course. Ice even obliged him to make a diversion over the Pole.

His was a recognised record bid and he was given priority everywhere, being allowed to take short cuts and even fly along air corridors in the wrong direction.

When he touched down in Munich he could hardly walk, having been lodged in the cockpit for over a day-and-a-half. Exhausted and unshaven, he happily embraced his wife on the runway.

As a test pilot, Schmitt has flown 250 different aircraft over the decades. Once his North Pole flight is officially acknowledged and included in the record books, he will hold three world records for aircraft and two for gliders.

Last year he flew singlehanded from New York to Munich in 26 hours to win the Lindbergh memorial award. *dpa*

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 21 August 1978)